# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,165 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1887.


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. VERONA | 3116 | 600 | F. Speck | 2nd Dec. |
| M. COROMANDEL | 4196 | 800 | L. Reeves | 9th " |
| L. ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | A. W. J. Webb | 16th " |
| —NIZAM | 2725 | 500 | R. W. Haselwood | 23rd " |
| L. MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 30th " |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. A 1 London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWAR | 3900 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 9th Dec. |
| BALLAARAT | 4752 | 900 | E. Ashdown | 23rd " |

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO.. | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Dec. | 29th Jan. '88. |
| MANILLA..... | 5,000 | 800 | 29th " | 10th Feb. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Jan. | 1st March |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO ... | On the 17th Dec. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. ARABIA.. | 3511 | 450 | Capt. Laird... | 3rd Dec. |

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. VICTORIA .. | 3557 | 480 | Capt. J. Russel .. | 17th Dec. |

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 21, 1887. Agents.

### NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 5th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

### SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
### GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

*Terms and particulars upon application.*

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### PROCLAMATION

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

IN THE COURT OF J. E. ROWE, Esquire, District Judge at Ludhiana.

Mrs. MATILDA HELEN OLDHAM, of Lucknow.....Plaintiff.

Against

(1) Mrs. H. M. OLIVER, (2) Mr. R. N. HODGES, (3) Mr. E. W. HODGES. (4) Mr. E. R. HODGES.....Defendants.

To Mr. EDWIN ROBERT HODGES, dwelling unknown.

WHEREAS Mrs. MATILDA HELEN OLDHAM, of Lucknow, has instituted a suit against you and other Defendants as abovenamed praying for the reliefs noted below* you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the twenty-fifth day of January 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence, and you will bring with you or send by your pleader which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your case.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10 day of November 1887.

(Seal). J. E. ROWE, District Judge.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from his Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—If written statements are required, say—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of

*(A.) To have the moveable and immoveable property of Robert Hodges, deceased, administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken.

(B.) For a division of the said moveable and immoveable property and for your petitioner's share therein according to law.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mohrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1887. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### APPLES FOR TARTS.

(PRESERVED.)

In tins each containing 1 gallon.

Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

### HAMS AND BACON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are now receiving their regular 'Xmas consignment of Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb. 15 as.

Wiltshire Bacon Flitches, in Canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb. 13 as., or cwt. 14 as. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### STILTON CHEESE.

Weighing about 14 lbs. each.

per lb. Re. 1-4.

Gorgonzola, per lb. Re. 1-4. Gruyere, per lb. 14 as.
Dutch Edams, per lb. 12 as. Double Gloucester, per lb. 13 as.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| KEILLER'S APPLE JAM. | KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM. |
| KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM. | KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM. |
| KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM. | KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM. |
| KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM. | KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM. |
| KEILLER'S PLUM JAM. | |
| KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT |

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

### NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

### INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,

OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS, AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY, BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES, NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal FOR INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.

Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

### OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Crystal-faced Keyless | Rs. 50 |
| Gold Hunting Keyless | " 65 |
| Gold Half-hunting Keyless | " 70 |

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

## HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

| | | Cash. per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS | In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit. | 30 0 |
| TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN | Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour. | 21 0 |
| TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN | A perfectly pure spirit, very superior. | 21 0 |
| TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN | High quality and delicate flavour. | 17 8 |
| TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM | | 24 0 |
| TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY | A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow. | 24 0 |
| TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY**** | Specially adapted for medical use. | 61 0 |
| TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** | Soft and delicate, much appreciated. | 36 0 |
| TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** | A very choice and matured spirit. | 32 0 |
| TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * | A sound and good peg Brandy. | 28 0 |
| TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY | A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour. | 22 8 |

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 24.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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| ADEN. | CALCUTTA. | KURRACHEE. | RANGOON. |
| ALEXANDRIA. | COLOMBO. | LAHORE. | RIO DE JANEIRO. |
| BORDEAUX. | HIOGO. | LONDON. | SHANGHAI. |
| BUENOS AYRES. | HONGKONG. | MADRAS. | SIMLA. |
| THURSDAY ISLE. | | YOKOHAMA. | |

### FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality | | Rs. 140, | plain quality Rs. 100. |
| 500 " Express, 5 Do. | do. | Rs. 130, | do. do. Rs. 110. |
| 500 " " Single Shot, Winchesters | | Rs. 65 | |
| Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles | Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles | Rs. 17 |
| " " 100 " 500 " | " 13 | " " " 500 " | " 32 |

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

## LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA OF FASHIONABLE DRESS MATERIALS,

MILLINERY, LACES, VELVETS, PLUSHES, ETC.

Personally selected by Mrs. SOUTHWELL in Europe.

LADIES obtain SPECIAL ADVANTAGES by having their Costumes at SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN'S where by careful attention to the subject of DRESS and the SUPERIORITY of their productions they now rank as the acknowledged LEADERS of FASHION.

## SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

67, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

## ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

### JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

## EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

### ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

### OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

## SELECT TOILET REQUISITES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOAPS, | EAU DE COLOGNE, | HAIR WASHES, |
| TOOTH POWDERS, &c. | TOILET VINEGAR, | HAIR BRUSHES, |
| TOOTH PASTE, | RAZORS AND STROPS, | NAIL BRUSHES, |
| PERFUMES, | POMADES, | CLOTHES BRUSHES. |

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

REMEMBER THAT

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

IS THE HOUSE FOR
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

IS THE HOUSE FOR
THE SUPPLY OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,
AND THAT

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

IS THE HOUSE FOR
NOVELS AND BOOKS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS AND GAMES.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

## HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

| | | Per Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE | OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed | Rs. 48 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE | (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | " 38 0 |
| GREEN " | (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | " 34 0 |
| BLUE " | (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | " 30 0 |
| YELLOW " | (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale | " 26 0 |

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s | ELEPHANT BRAND | Rs. 21 0 |
| JULES LENNOX & Co.'s | ANCHOR " | " 20 0 |
| LAGRANGE & Co.'s | 3 COCKS " | " 18 |

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

REDUCTION IN FARE.

THE new Steamer Rajapuri, fitted with Electric Light, will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., ON SATURDAY NEXT, December 3rd, for a cruise round the Harbour. Band on Board. Refreshments. Special Tram Cars.

FARE—ONE RUPEE.

THOMAS COOK AND SON, RAMPART ROW.

### SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the New Lecture Hall Building Fund.
SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1887.
The Farcical Comedy, entitled
"DONE ON BOTH SIDES."
By J. Maddison Morton,
AND
The entirely Novel and highly moral Domestic Burlesque Tragedy, Operatic, Ghostly Drama
"SELINA SEDILIA,"
OR
Villainy vanquished and Virtue victorious Condensed into two spasms, an l adapted for the stave from the well-known novel "Aurora Borealis" by M. E. B., Authoress of "Within the Haze" and other thrilling tales.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Sir Edgardo ..... Signor Roonoco (The celebrated Tenor).
Rupert Sedilia ..... Mr. P. W. D. Weak.
Burke, the Sloager ..... Mr. A. Roberts.
Ghost of Sir J. J. C. B. B Sedilia.. Mr. Henry Irving.
The Stranger ..... Mr. Edmond Keene.
Lady Selina Sedilia ..... Miss Helen Terri.
Guinivere ..... Miss Mary Anderson.

Chorus of unemployed from Trafalgar Square London
Tickets for this unrivalled performance may be obtained from the Librarian.

PRICE—RE. 1.

### 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S VALUABLE PRESENTS. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

BY
JAS. McCABE (of Royal Exchange)
AND
JOHN JONES (of 338, Strand).
THE ONLY OLDEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

### CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1887.

No. 88.—The following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information :—

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
(Signed.) G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, October 17, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after November 10, 1887, until February 28, 1888, a Red Buoy, with the words TORPEDO BOY painted on it and a Red Flag on the top, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island and 250 yards from the latter

The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy, N.E. Head of Great Sober Island, and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by Mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

(Signed.) H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Col.,
C. R. E., Ceylon.

Colombo, October 12, 1887."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

### REMEMBER

That the latest date for posting CHRISTMAS CARDS to England is December 2nd, and that COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, have a fine selection on hand.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### HARLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS.

A very powerful remedy for
FEVER AND AGUE.

One of the best Remedies ever produced for Fever and Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement, caused by Malaria, such as Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, &c.

Relieving without trouble the strongest attacks in the course of a few hours, and giving strength and tone to the system suffering from debility caused by the complaint.

A dose taken occasionally will ward off any attack.

Price 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

### HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

The great Brain and Nerve Tonic and Reviver,
For Nervous Exhaustion.
One of the most wonderful medicines of the age,
A sure cure for Debility.
Price 10s. 6d.
or Rs. 6-8.

### HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

An unfailing cure for Weakness in old and debilitated subjects of either sex.
Prompt, safe and sure.
Price 12s. 6d.
or Rs. 7-8.

### HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY.

A certain and sure cure for Piles in their worst form, and an invaluable preparation for Scalds, Burns, and Cutaneous Diseases.
Price 4s. 6d.
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### HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

A positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, hereditary or otherwise, Affections of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, Abcesses, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Stores, Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., &c.
Price 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

FROM THE SOLE AGENTS.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February 1888 :—

Tenders which must be in Company's Form, sealed, subscribed, and accompanied, separately, by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on Wednesday, December 14th, after which hour no tender will be received.

Form of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store keeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th Nov. 1887.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press up to noon of the 15 h proximo, for supplying the Press for three years ending 31st December 1890, with Miscellaneous Articles of Country Manufacture or Country Produce only, of which samples can be seen on application to the Acting Superintendent, from whom Forms of Tender can be obtained. The Form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Government Central Press," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay, 28th November 1887.

### PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 9 O'CLOCK,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
In aid of BUILDING FUND of the
WESLEYAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CHURCH, COLABA.

The following LADIES and GENTLEMEN have graciously consented to Assist :—

Lady MORLAND, Mrs. ADAMS, Miss FLOWER, Mr. J. H. DAVEY, Mr. R. G. DIXON, Mr. THELENBERG, and by kind permission of Colonel E. H. SMYTH, Commanding, the full Band of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Tickets Rs. 4, 2 and 1. Early application necessary. Apply to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE S. S. "KNIGHT of St. JOHN" has ARRIVED from CARDIFF with a cargo of coals and is ready to commence discharge.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their coals without delay. If their boats are not sent alongside within 2 hours, their coal will be landed at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th November 1887.

### NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office,
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

### NOTE-PAPER.

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| IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick | Rs. a. 8 0 | per ream |
| Do. do. do. Blue | 8 0 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo | 8 0 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick | 7 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo | 7 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size | 7 0 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo | 7 0 | „ |
| THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo | 5 8 | „ |
| SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo | 5 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick | 5 0 | „ |
| THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size | 3 0 | |
| BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper | 2 8 | „ |
| Ditto.—Azure wove ditto. | 2 8 | „ |
| SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper | 2 8 | „ |
| "RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality | 2 8 | „ |
| SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5," | 2 0 | „ |
| CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet | 1 8 | „ |

*All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.*

### ENVELOPES.

| | Rs. a. | |
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| IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert" | 1 4 | per 100 |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP. | 1 4 | „ |
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| IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size | 1 4 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper | 1 8 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality | 1 4 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper | 1 4 | „ |
| DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper | 1 0 | „ |
| DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality | 1 0 | „ |
| IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick | 1 0 | „ |
| "VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper | 2 2 | per 250 |
| CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper | 1 4 | „ |
| COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream | 4 12 | per 1,000 |
| CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7 | 3 12 | „ |
| DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque | 4 8 | „ |
| MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished | 4 8 | „ |
| "MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper | 4 4 | „ |
| AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses | 3 4 | per 100 |
| 'QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid | 3 0 | per 1,000. |
| THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope | 3 0 | „ |
| RAILWAY BUFF | 2 0 | „ |
| "ADVERTISER," No. 4 | 1 14 | „ |
| "SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above | 1 12 | „ |
| "SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size | 1 10 | „ |
| SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner | 1 8 | per 250 |
| "GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope | 1 4 | „ |
| VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope | 1 8 | per 100 |
| LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards | 0 8 | „ |

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

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| TELEGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match | 2 8 | each. |
| "APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted | 0 12 | „ |
| EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box | 1 0 | „ |

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

*Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.*

## NOTICES.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for Railway construction in Kathiawar, two or three experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Apply, sending copies of certificates and stating salary expected, to the
ENGINEER-in-CHIEF,
Junagad Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.
Knowledge of Gujerati very desirable.

TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE to HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, and other CONSUMERS of TEAK TIMBER.

From this date The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will sell direct to consumers of Teak Timber at the Rates and on the Office Terms hitherto allowed only to Dealers.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
B. B. T. Corporation, Limited.
Bombay, 16th November, 1887.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for building sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Debtors or Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT, late of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 21st day of August 1887, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose will was on the first day of November 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT and ARDESHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT, the sole Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned Executors of the said CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT at their Residence, in Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Kennedy Bridge, No. 1, without the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses and the Particulars of their Debts and Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Residence on or before the 15th day of December 1887, as after that date the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased there in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid and claims sent in subsequently will not be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors forthwith.—Dated this 14th day of November 1887.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT,
ARDASHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT,
Executors of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Barjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsby's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Hesleries, Inventories, Collnderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „
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HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

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## NOTICES.

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ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

| | Metal. | Silver. |
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| Open-face | Rs. 25 | Rs. 40 |
| Hunting | „ 28 | „ 45 |
| Cut-hunting | „ 30 | „ 50 |

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

| | Metal. | Silver. |
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| Open-face | Rs. 18 | Rs. 28 |
| Hunting | „ 19 | „ 29 |
| Cut-hunting | „ 20 | „ 30 |

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

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| Open-face, 18 carat | Rs. 100 |
| Hunting „ | „ 110 |
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TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

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| Lotus | Rs. 15 |
| Acorn | „ 12 |
| Shamrock | „ 11 |
| Thistle | „ 14 |

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

Mrs. FRED, BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

BEG to notify to his Patrons and Public that he has always on hand a rich and select of stock of Gem, Gold, Silver and fine art work Jewellery, Shawls, Chudders, Carpets, Indian and Chinese Curios, Tiger Skins, old and rich Persian Armours, &c., &c., and other things too numerous to mention. Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, next door SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart Row.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1886 ..... £300,000
„ 1885 ..... £288,158

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

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| 1878 | £1,579,678 3 9 | 1878 | £2,049,129 14 1 |
| 1873 | £2,045,503 1 2 | 1885 | £3,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
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| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 1,852,000 |
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | „ 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

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| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHL

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Maidan, 5 p.m.
B. B. E. A. Society, General Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 4th Bombay Rifles, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kashgar (s), from China ; Chollerton (s), Rangoon ; Bhownugur (s), Bhownugur ; Bogarry (schooner), Kulipary ; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Horn Head (s), for Calcutta.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—White —Major Rochfort (capt)., Dixson, Sladen and Wingfield *vs.* Black and Yellow—Summer (capt)., Steuart, Warden and Graham.—Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S COLABA.—The Rev. Father Black will preach the first of the special Advent sermons in this Church, to-morrow (St. Andrew's Day), at six o'clock. The offertory will be devoted to missions.

FAIR.—The annual Sunkerset fair will be held at Mahalaxmee Road on Wednesday next, and will continue for five successive days.

FIRE IN THE NIZAM'S ZENANA.—A fire broke out on Thursday night in the Nizam's Purana Havali zenana, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. No one was injured.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—At a meeting of the shareholders of this company held yesterday afternoon the resolutions passed at a former meeting were confirmed.

LOST PROPERTY.—Hitchiram Hurgovind, living at Mahaluxmee, reported having dropped a gold guard on Saturday last, somewhere about Tardeo Road. The chain is valued at Rs. 45.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—Owing to the great success which attended the moonlight excursion on Saturday night last, Messrs. Cook and Son have arranged for another on Saturday next. The Rajapuri will again sail, and the fare is as before, one Rupee.

MAHOMEDAN HINDU ROW.—Last week, while a Hindu palki-procession was being held at Hangal, in the Dharwar Collectorate, a body of Mahomedan roughs joined it, pushing and hustling the devotees. A free fight ensued as a natural consequence, and a number of persons on both sides were more or less seriously injured. The police are making arrests among the aggressors, who, we are glad to learn, are likely to be severely dealt with.—*Deccan Herald.*

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. Ch. Fredilis has composed a march arranged for the pianoforte, entitled. "The Installation March of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught" in commemoration of the masonic ceremony which took place at Government House, Parel, on the 12th instant. H. R. H. has done Mr. Fredilis the honour of accepting this march, which, after it is set by him for a military band, will be played in public. The march is interesting, as being the work of a young composer who is still in his teens.

A HINDOO STEP-MOTHER.—Jumnadass Laljee, a Hindoo lad aged twelve years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to commit suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. The boy admitted the charge and said he had taken the opium in consequence of ill-treatment by his step-mother, whom his father had recently married. The father of the boy was in court, and on his consenting to send the boy away to his relatives at Porebunder by the first steamer available, his Worship sentenced him to but one day's imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club, at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th Nov. 1887 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Joyful Peasant | Murdoch. |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe. |
| Valse | Soiree D'Ne | Waldteufel. |
| Romance & Polacca.. | ..... | Thiere. |
| Valse | Far from Thee | Seydel. |
| Quadrille | Merry England | Williams. |

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45 o'clock.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Preciosa | Devery. |
| Overture | The Exiles | Gassner. |
| Fantasia | Bonnie Scotland | Hare. |
| Valse | Ruddigore | Bucalossi. |
| Polka | The Dragoons | Fahrbach. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MAZAGON.—A highly successful minstrel entertainment was given on Saturday night at Mazagon by the present and past boys of S. Peter's High School. The singing, acting and joking of the niggers were much applauded and enjoyed, while the efforts of W. Houston, E Willmer, and H. Sykes were specially appreciated. The entertainment ended with a comic drama entitled "Scenes in the Studio," and E. Willmer, W. Houston, and J. Willmer convulsed the audience with laughter. Great praise is due to the minstrels ; to Mr. J. Willmer, the manager ; Mr. W. A. Withey, the musical instructor ; and to Mr. J. Baird, the pianist, for producing and rendering the whole so efficiently.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday in Nepean Sea Road, touching the death of Navazbai, aged 6 years. Deceased was the daughter of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, a retired merchant. On Thursday, the 24th instant, while the girl was playing about on the verandah of her father's house with a lucifer match in her hand, it suddenly ignited. Her clothes were set on fire and were almost completely burnt from her body before any assistance could be rendered her. Her chest, face, neck, arms, and back were much injured. Dr. Khory treated her, but she died on Sunday at midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Mr. Francis James Mitchel, a cotton and produce broker, carrying on business in partnership with Lukhmidass Rowjee, having his place of business at Bank Street, Fort, appeared yesterday with his solicitor Mr. Balkrishna before Mr. P. Ryan and filed an information against one Baboo Charroo Chander Ghose. The accused, it appeared, was employed by the informant some time ago to assist him in his business, and while so employed it was alleged was guilty of cheating him in a transaction regarding the purchase of poppy seeds, &c. His Worship granted a summons to issue against the accused returnable this day.

ROBBING A BOY OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—Jetha Luddah was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a pair of silver anklets, valued Rs. 30, from the person of a Hindoo boy, aged nine years, named Narayen Cooverjee. The boy was the son of Cooverjee Nanjee who resides at Oomercarry. About eleven days ago, while he was playing about on the road in front of his father's house, he was enticed away by the accused, who promised him some pice if he followed him. The accused then took him to Coomberwada, where the lad consented to have his silver anklets taken off his person by a goldsmith who resides there. The accused, after obtaining possession of the anklets, took the boy to the Null Bazaar where he told him to remain, while he went in to buy some vegetables. The accused then left the boy in the lurch and never returned. On Friday last the boy recognised the accused whom he met passing along Duncan Road, and went to a policeman, who took the man into custody. The case stands adjourned for further enquiry to the 12th proximo.

MUJLISS-I-CHIRAGH-I-MAHAMOOD.—On Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, a large general meeting of the Mahomedan Lecturing Association was held at new Kajipura Street, Grant Road, in the hall of the Mujliss-i-Chiragh-i-Mahamood. The hall and the approaches to the building were artistically decorated with lamps of various kinds and oil butties. On the motion of Mr. Syed Hassan, honorary secretary, seconded by Mr. Munshi Abdool Karrim, Kazi Mahomed Ismaiel Chilmai was brought to the chair. At the request of the president, Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, of the Deccan College, who had previously accepted the invitation, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the present condition of the Mahomedan education. The lecture was very much appreciated by the audience and produced good impression upon their minds. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Riazooddin Ahmed, F.A., editor and proprietor of the *Akhbari Khairkhwa Islam*, introduced the lecturer in a short speech, giving expression to many of his noble qualities and thanking him for the trouble he had taken for the association. Amongst those present were noticed Kazi Mahomed Ismaiel Chilmai (president), Kazi Mahamood, Moulvi Abdoossabhan, Munshi Abdool Karrim (honorary secretary, Anjuman Ahbab), Munshi Riazoodin Ahmed, F.A., Subedar Mirza Kayum, Beg and Syed Osswan, Messrs. Shaik Sulbman, Mahomed Esmail Mahomed yor Khan, and many others. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE HEIGHT OF CITY Buildings.—*Indian Engineering* says :—The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, now at work upon the revised draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill, has decided upon introducing a clause relating to buildings to the effect that the height of any new building shall not exceed one-and-a-half times the width of the street on which it is built. A local paper thinks that this should not be introduced into the Bill without warning or preliminary discussion. It is not an accepted fact all over the world that the height of houses fronting streets should be limited to a certain height proportionate to the width of each respective street. Assuming for the purpose of argument that such a restriction is desirable, how is the proper ratio between the height and width to be ascertained ? Why should one-and-a-half times be fixed ? Why not twice, or five times, or a ratio equal to the simple width of the street ? It is necessary that detailed information with cogent reasons should be forthcoming on this point. Nowhere in England is any such clause admitted into Acts administered by Municipalities or the Local Government Board.

## A NEW YEAR'S DINNER FOR THE POOR.

MRS. R. M. D'Sylva Honorary Secretary of the St. Isabel's(Ladies) Charitable Association, Kalbedevie Circle, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards providing clothes and a dinner to the inmates of the Association on New Year's day. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Kt., Rs. 25 ; the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon and Mr. E. F. N. Rs. 10 each ; H. H. the Rao of Cutch, The Begum of Janjera, Messrs. Jalbhoy Ardasher Sett, Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy, T. E. Cochrane, M. F. Cama E. Mimbridge, A. D. F. Conceicao, J. A. Pereira, Rev. M. A. Fonseca, Rev. F. F. D'Cruz and Rev. B. D'Monte Rs. 5 each ; Messrs. S. A. Duigan, S. F. P., J. Munro, Vigbhucandas Atmaram, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, a Traveller, a friend of the poor, Framroz D. Shroff, Paul Correya, a Catholic, A. J. Leao, V. Esperance, A friend, A Catholic aud Mrs. A. Jacobs, Rs. 2 each ; Messrs. B. R. Mody, Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee, Narotum Govurdhandas, Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, J. W. Wilkinson, Rahimtola Kheraz, P. I., J. C. Jamsetjee, F. K. J., D. M. Gomes, H. Closson, Mrs. Lily Gomes and Mrs. Mag. D'Almeida Re. 1 each.

## DEPOSIT MONEY FOR MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott made a consent degree in the case of Dinker Ramcrishna Joshi *vs.* F. L. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant who had given his consent to the decree being passed.

The plaintiff had brought the suit to recover Rs. 10,000, with interest thereon, being the amount deposited with the defendent as security for the performance of certain Municipal contracts, or in the alternative for the Government paper or other securities in which the sum might have been invested, together with the interest accrued due thereon and not paid over to Tookaram Vithu prior to the plaintiff's notice to the defendant of the assignment of the claim. In March 1884, Tookaram Vithu, since deceased, entered into a contract with the Municipal Commissioner for the construction of a catch-water channel at the Tulsi and Vehar Lakes. Tookaram than deposited with the Municipal Commissioner Rs. 5,000 in Government paper as security for the performance of the contract ; and the latter, under the provisions of a clause of the contract, retained as extra security a further sum of Rs. 5,000, from what would have otherwise been paid to Tookeram. Under the contract the Municipal Commissioner was to be entitled to retain the sum of Rs. 10,000 until the expiration of a year from the completion of the contract, when the amount would again become payable with interest to Tookaram. By a deed, dated 8th May 1885, Tookaram Vittu assigned his interest in the above mentioned moneys to the plaintiff, and by a letter of the 21st July 1885, the plaintiff's solicitor gave notice of the assignment to the Municipal Commissioner, who replied four days later, stating that he declined to admit the claim of the plaintiff on the ground that the deed of assignment referred to was of a private nature. On the 17th August 1885, Tookaram himself wrote to the Municipal Commissioner requesting him to pay the amount of the deposits to the plaintiff. In February 1886, Tookaram died, having previously become insolvent. The contract was completed departmentally by the Municipal Commissioner in June 1886. There then remained in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, besides the deposit of Rs. 10,000 and interest thereon, a sum of Rs. 8,458-3-2 due to the deceased Tookaram after deducting all the costs of the completion of the work. This latter sum was paid and distributed among the creditors of Tookaram. The plaintiff made repeated demands for the deposits but was informed that he had no claim to the money, and that the deposit had been attached by the High Court. Plaintiff then entered into communication with the attaching creditors, who were willing to remove their attachments, but the defendant still declined to hand over the money to the plaintiff.

By consent his Lordship passed a decree that the Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 deposited by the late Tookaram Vittu on the 29th February 1884 with the Municipal Commissioner, be endorsed over by the latter to the name of the plaintiff, and be delivered to him or his attorney ; and the plaintiff was further entitled to all withdrawn interest accrued due thereon. That out of the sum of Rs 5,000, the aggregate of subsequent reintentions now held by the Municipality, the defendant's costs of and incidental to this suit be deducted, and that the balance be handed over to the plaintiff.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated on St. Andrew's day, 30th November at 7-30 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S—COLABA.

8 a.m.—Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Black.—Hymns 217 and 403.—Litany, 466.
Offertory for Missions.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, 29th November.
Vigil of St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Special Service of Intercession for Missions. Address by the Rev. Father Black.

Wednesday, 30th November.
Feast of St. Andrew.
7-15 a.m.—Choral Celebration.

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

Motion.

383-86—Little, S, F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—P G and S, and M E and H.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

248-87—Thakurdas D and C—Lallji Kutchra and others vs. Dharamsi Kara and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

323-87—Jefferson, B and D—Cowasji Ruttonji Limboowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limboowala and others—Chalk, W and S.

136-87—T A Bland—For pauper—C G Bigglie vs. W Bigglie and another.

340-86—Thakurdas D and C—Gulamhoosen Khan Mahomed and another vs. Veerji Damji—Wadia and G.

25-87—Craigie L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal and another vs Gulamhoosen Abdoolalli—Mansuklal and D.

374-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas D and C.

384-87—In person—Damoder Eshwardas vs. P A Misquetta and others—In person.

360-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackaria Cummoo and others vs Haji Vayadina Cassum and others—Tobin and R, and Jefferson B and D.

## ENGLAND'S MONEY POWER.

THE *Irish World* publishes a full report of the address by Mr. Michael Davitt to the annual Convention of the Knights of Labour at Minneapolis. Mr. Davitt, in the course of his speech, said :—

London's money power is felt in every land under the sun where labour can have its vitals drained for the gain of English vested interests. Armies and fleets have gone forth from London to force upon the people of China and infernal drug in order that English speculators might grow rich upon the mental and moral ruin of a nation. Two hundred millions of human beings are held in political subjection in India for the profit of English capitalists and the benefit of aristocratic office-holders. Only a few years back the city of Alexandria was bombarded by the English fleet, its buildings destroyed, its people butchered, and a popular movement crushed, whose leader Arabi Pasha, is still imprisoned by England because the interests of London bondholders demanded the continued enslavement of the fellaheen or labouring classes of Egypt. It is the same power, gentlemen, which has robbed and ruined Ireland.

## BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.—At the High Court on Thursday last, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, the divorce suit of Hoskins, *vs.* Hoskins came on for hearing, when Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. Manuel, appeared for the petitioner. The respondent did not appear. After proving the service of summons, Mr. Garth said that this was a suit by the wife against the husband for dissolution of marriage on the ground of cruelty and adultery. The petitioner was married in Calcutta at the Methodist Church on the 31st of August 1883 to the respondent, who was then commander of a flat belonging to the River Steam Navigation Company. After the marriage, the parties lived and cohabited on board the flat, and at other places. They seemed to have lived happily for some time, but in January 1884, she was struck by the respondent, and ever after continued to be ill-treated. She very often was obliged to leave him for a time, and put up with her parents. He was not of temperate habits, and the assaults very often took place when he was drunk. Besides the assaults, he used very foul language towards the petitioner. The ill-treatment would sometimes happen twice a week. On 8th of the October she left him, because she could not bear to be ill-treated any more, and went and lived with her parents and had been living with them since. The respondent was now living in adultery with one Miss Chapman in Calcutta. There was no collusion between the petitioner and the respondent with regard to the bringing of this suit. There was no issue of the marriage. The petitioner, Florence Hope Hoskins, was examined, then a young man by the name of Manley, Mrs. Curan and Mr. George Thomas. The original marriage certificate, signed by the parties, was not produced, but a record of the marriage kept by the Minister of the Church, was brought. His Lordship, therefore, said that he would postpone the matter till this day, and would, in the meantime consult his colleagues whether the original certificate should be produced, which is kept in the Marriage Registrar's Office, or secondary evidence offered with regard to it.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—At Calcutta, on Friday, Captain George Boothby, Commander of the s.s. Belgravia charged John McCarthy with refusal of duty. Captain Boothby stated that on Tuesday morning the chief officer reported that accused had refused to work. He sent for the accused, who said point black he would do no more work and flatly refused to do so till he got different food from that given to the sailors. Accused was a painter by trade, but had been shipped as an able seaman, and was put to different work, and was engaged in painting the cabins of the vessel, which was a large passenger boat, with a crew of about 80. Accused, through having to work in the cabin, was in the habit of getting little extras from the stewards for his food. Owing, however, to his not getting any on one occasion, he refused to do work, claiming these extras as a right which he was entitled to. Accused urged that he went on board to be shipped as a painter, but as the wages as such could not be paid, he was told that he would be taken on at £3 a month if he lent a helping hand to the sailors. He did not know the work of an A. B., and was not aware of having signed as such. He had all along had his meals with the quartermasters, the same as the boatswain's mate did, who had signed as an A. B., with which he was quite satisfied, but this had now been put a stop to, and he refused to do any work in consequence of it. Mr. Kelso, the Chief Officer, supported the Captain's statement that accused had refused to do any work till he got the same food as in the saloon and had done no work for three days, going about laughing and smoking. His Worship sentenced accused to a month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

THEFT FROM THE STANLEY TROUPE.—Charles Harding, a member of the Stanley Theatrical Company, charged Christopher James Hamilton, a young Eurasian, at Calcutta, on Friday, with the theft of a twenty-rupee note. It appeared that complainant resided at a boarding house in Bentinck Street, and accused went there as a lodger. While the complainant was in his room accused went inside and opened conversation with him, representing himself as jockey of the Nepaulese General, who, he said, had put him in charge of his stud. He added that he was previously employed at Secunderabad as a jockey, but had given up employment there to better his prospects under the General. He had lately come to Calcutta, and had good prospects before him. Complainant did not attach much credence to his statement as he was lying on his bed turned over on one side, his back being towards accused. Just at this moment accused said it was time for him to go and look after his horses, and approached complainant's coat which was hung up. He took out of complainant's coat pocket the watch, stating the time and immediately after left the room. Complainant, suspecting that he might have stolen his watch or the twenty-rupee note he had in his pocket, rushed to see whether they were safe. He found that the note was gone, but the watch safe. He immediately gave pursuit, but failed to find accused, who appears to have gone straight to Messrs. Brown & Co., where he ordered a dog-cart on hire for the evening, and cashed the note, paying Rs. 6. He then preceeded to the Royal Hotel, where he took some drink, going thence on a spree, and spent altogether Rs. 12. Complainant informed the local police of the matter, and accused was traced the same night to a hotel. He appears to have been in Calcutta for only two months, during which time he was without employment, and penniless. He seems to have induced a few days ago Mr. J. Remfry to part with certain furniture, representing himself as a brother of Inspector Butterfield, and nephew of Inspector Merriman. Believing this Mr. Remfry sold him the furniture, which was subject matter of a charge of cheating which would be instituted against him. Accused pleaded not guilty, stating that complainant had given the note to him. On proof of the charge, however, accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

A PEOPLE'S FAIR.—A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Madras was held at Mr. Parr's House, No. 38, Popham's Broadway, on Friday, for the purpose of taking steps to have a Fair during the Christmas Holidays. As the members who formed the Committee of the Park Fair, which had for several years been held in Madras, have decided not to repeat the annual Fair, we are glad to see that some efforts is being made by Mr. Parr to organize some kind of Fair for the amusement of the public.—*Times.*

## GERMAN ACTION IN SAMOA.

INTELLIGENCE from Apia to the 28th inst. announces that Samoan affairs were still in an unsettled condition. The German consul had refused to recognise the Municipality of Apia, which had hitherto been administered by the foreign consuls. It was stated that the German naval commander had demanded a large sum from King Tamasese for the assistance which the Germans recently afforded him against King Malietoa. A steamer which has arrived at San Francisco from Samoa brings particulars of the recent disturbances in the Islands, and of the surrender of King Malietoa. It also brings the copy of the letter which King Malietoa addressed to the American and British consuls, declaring that acting upon their advise he offered no resistance to the rebellion in favour of Tamasese. The letter states that the consuls frequently told Malietoa that they would afford him assistance and protection if he abstained from war, whereas now he finds Germany waging war against him, and Tamasese proclaimed ruler. He protests against this action, but Germany being strong and he weak, he yields in order to prevent the slaughter of his people. Malietoa, in conclusion, reminds the consuls of their promises, which he trusts will be redeemed, and declares that if he signed any paper acknowledging Tamasese as king, it would be under compulsion, and in order to avoid war.

THE official summary of news from Burma, for the week ending Nov. 21, reports the Northern Division generally quiet, and Chindwin quiet on the whole, but petty dacoity frequent in Lower Chindwin. This is said to be due to scarcity of food. The Pagan district is disturbed in parts, and dacoit bands are said to be threatening the Yaw country. The Eastern Division is quiet. Two cases of successful resistance of dacoits by villagers occurred in the Meiktilla district ; in one a dacoit was killed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## THE P. W. D. IN BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "a Reader" writes the following letter to the *Indian Engineering* :—

"Sir,—I read with much interest your able leading article on the subject of the injustice done to Colonel C. Goodfellow, R.E., by the Government of Bombay in not making him Chief Engineer, 1st class, in the room of Mr. J. Hart, and I am sure every member of the P. W. D. agrees with you in what you have written. There is another hardship, however, to which I would draw your attention, which affects a large number of the Department, which is as follows :—

Although three Executive Engineers, 1st grade, *viz.*, Messrs. Howard, Little, and Whitting have been promoted to be Chief or Superintending Engineers, and though four Executive Engineers, 1st grade, have been transferred for Defence Works under the Government of India, no corresponding promotions have been made in the lower grades.

Now in January or February 1885 the proportion in each grade of the Executive Engineers' rank was *fixed*, and I do not see how the Government of Bombay can avoid keeping up the same *proportion* although the total *numbers* may be reduced by those officers who have been transferred to the Government of India.

The effect of this would be that some four or five Executive Engineers, 2nd grade, would become 1st grade, three or four 3rd grade would rise to 2nd grade, and one or two 4th grade to 3rd grade.

As matters stand at present there are only two 1st grade Executive Engineers available for duty, and it has been necessary to select a gentleman near the bottom of the 2nd grade to officiate as Superintending Engineer, S. D. Surely this shews that matters have been allowed to become very much tangled ?

The G. R. of January or February 1885 says, I believe, that acting promotions are not to be made in the same *rank* when men go on leave, that is, if an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, goes on leave it does not promote the top man of the 2nd grade, but such is not the case in the present instance. Three vacancies have been caused by the promotion to higher rank of three 1st grade men, four vacancies by the entire removal from the list of four others, and I hold that the non-promotion of men of the lower grades is a tangible hardship and that a certain number of men are being malct of what is really their due. Will you not try to rectify this matter ?"

## ENGLISH FARMERS AND INDIA.

AT the Winter Session of the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture, held at the Society of Arts on Wednesday, Mr. R. L. Everett, in introducing discussion regarding the currency laws, quoted Hume to the effect that it was a maxim almost self-evident that the prices of everything depended on the proportion between commodities and money, and that any considerable alteration of either had the same effect, either in heightening or lowering prices—"increase commodities, they become cheaper ; increase money, they become dearer." The speaker said that these metals had been the money of all nations, and he gave many illustrations in support of his allegation that the rise in the quantity of money brought higher prices and stimulated industry. He urged, therefore, that for the Mint to refuse coinage to silver was shutting the door in the face of one of our best friends, and he attributed the fall of agricultural prices, the lessening of agricultural and other labour, to the action of the currency laws and the appreciation of gold. Until 1873 silver and gold, he said, formed one money, and ten rupees were equal to twenty silver shillings for one sovereign ; but since the divorce of silver from gold money each had gone its separate way until now an English merchant buying wheat in India obtained for a sovereign and a half gold the value of 40s. in India—a fact which acted as a bounty on Indian grown wheat to the extent of at least 20 per cent. What was wanted was free money as well as free imports, and he believed a country could not have too many good things come into it. Good money was one of these good things. He insisted that gold and silver should be made one money again, and that one pound notes, payable either in 20s. silver or one pound gold, should be issued. With the marriage again of gold and silver as one, this country would see the last of depression, wages would rise, and the people would again dwell in prosperity. He moved : "That the collapse of prices which has brought such disaster upon our agriculture is largely the result of the new policy of refusing free coinage and use to silver money ; this Chamber, therefore, urges the Government to join with France and the United States, according to their request, in restoring its free coinage and use." Mr. Rolleston, of Leicester, seconded the motion.—Mr. W. Harris contended that this country had not to fear the imports of wheat from India, which was part of the Empire, but should turn its attention to Russia—a country which, he believed, could afford to send wheat here if it fell to 20s. a quarter in this country. He should like to see the monetization of silver, because he believed that the more money there was in the world the better it was ; but he had no desire to see India hit by such an action, and he felt sure that such a monetization of silver would have the effect of doing a vast injury to India, which took English manufactures, and the wheat trade would be transferred to Russia, which took nothing from us, and America. He expressed himself in favour of protection for the producer.—Mr. W. Fowler, while not agreeing with Mr. Harris's protectionist views, held that that gentleman was right in his view that the monetization of silver would injure the Indian wheat-grower. As to Mr. Everett's idea that the present policy in regard to silver was "recent," he pointed out that it had existed since 1797 ; and as to the effect of a silver currency restoring prices they had but to look to America, where there was a silver currency, people were grumbling as to the fall in prices, in the face of the fact that the value of £4,000,000 sterling a year was coined in silver money, which was a legal tender. Prices were low there, and best in carcass stood at 3 cents a pound. The English farmer was the most unfortunate being in the world in having so many nostrums placed before him to meet his wants. The only thing which would raise prices would be a thundering duty on imports of food stuffs—and most of them would like to have it—and if they wanted it why did they not go for it ? This talk about monetization of silver was rubbish when taken as a means of correcting the evils under which the English farmer suffered. They had got the wrong idea, for prices did not depend upon the money in a country but upon the supply and demand. What had affected the agriculturists was the advent of steam and the communications between markets afforded by the telegraph ; and it was not the money, for very little changes hands, vast changes occurring by means of cheques. There was a vast amount more business done now than formerly, and yet there was very little more money in the country than formerly. They might as well knock their heads against a brick wall as suppose they would do great things by carrying this motion. What caused the Indian low prices was certainly the bounty afforded by the change of value, together with the low carrying costs, and that could not be changed without injuring our own dependency. After much further discussing Lord Winchilsea suggested that it would not be well to define what should be done, and moved as an amendment : "That this Chamber, being strongly convinced that the great depreciation of silver acts as a bounty of 25 per cent. upon the import of corn into this country from certain other countries, calls upon her Majesty's Government to devise a scheme by which this injustice to the home producer may be removed." After some considerable discussion, the amendment was accepted by Mr. Everett in place of the original resolution.

## THE MOROCCO SCARE.

THE *Times of Morocco* says :—Never, probably, since the days of Charles II., when Tangier excited so much attention in England on becoming a British possession, has so much been thought about Morocco in that country. After all, the disturbances accompanying the assumption of power by each new Sultan have not been very serious for the past three reigns, and there is really nothing for Europeans to fear now. All this excitement will most likely have scared away many intending visitors to the country, but without cause, and the sooner they return to their original plans the better. As a rule Europeans are in no more danger here than in their own countries, and so far as they are concerned, this state of things would be little affected by a revolution, except at the actual seat of war, which would be far from the customary haunts of the Nazarene. The real mischief has been done by the Powers which have sent their war vessels here, and for this foolishness Spain is chiefly to blame, for having acted bellwether, leavinr her betters to tamely follow suit. Half the excitement which at presents exists in this country is due to the news spread far and wide among the people, that all the Nazarenes were coming at once to seize the Empire so soon as the mighty monarch who alone kept them in awe ceased to exist. If any serious disturbance occurs in which Christians suffer it is at the doors of the Powers represented in Tangier Bay that the blame will lie. The only Powers who have acted wisely during the scare are those who have sent no war vessels here, but kept them at a convenient distance, notably England, and perhaps Germany, but this results will show. But as every day the news of the Sultan's health is better, there is no cause to fear any immediate consequence of this folly, and even if disturbance were to break out, as we have already stated, foreigners in the coast towns will have little or nothing to fear.

## THE QUEEN AND AN HONEST MAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—When visiting lately one of our historical castles in Perthshire, its custodian, a fine old stalwart Highlander, told me the following interesting story. Some years ago the Queen went to Loch Shiel to see the various scenes there associated with Prince Charlie. At one spot a monument marks the place where the standard of rebellion was planted. This she examined. Wishing to learn as much as she could of the local traditions and legends about the Prince and the rising, and none of her suite being conversant with them, she dispatched a messenger to an old Highland laird who dwelt in the neighbourhood, and who was known to be well versed in such things, requesting him to come to speak with her. The laird seemed to have his scruples in the matter, and the messenger had some difficulty in persuading him to obey the Queen's summons, although he succeeded at last. Her Majesty very graciously received him, and thanked him for coming, and then explained why she wished to see him. "I should like to know," she said, "the exact spot where the Pretender landed, and" — She was allowed to proceed no further. Instantly the old chief laid his hand upon her shoulder, saying, "He was no Pretender, Madam ; he was our *King*." "I beg your pardon," said the Queen kindly, "I ought not to have used that word. I should have said Prince Charles Edward." Then, by way of humouring the graff old Jacobite, she added, "You know that I too have Stuart blood in my veins." "Yes, I know it," was the reply, "and were it not for that you would not be where you are." This plain speaking, which rather startled her retinue, did not displease the Queen; on the contrary, she was amused at it, and seemed to like it and it roused her interest in her uncourtly mannered subject, and her way of taking it went to his heart, and unbent and softened his stern spirit. They talked long together, and they parted like old friends. On the Queen's return to the castle where she was staying she said to her host, "I have just met one of the most honest men in my realm."

## THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG'S MEMOIRS.

IN the preface to the Memoirs which the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is about to publish, his Highness says :—

"My original intention was to give to my reminiscences a purely personal form. In the progress of the work, however, it appeared that the course of political events had had so overwhelming an influence on my whole life since my accession, that constant regard to the modern, and especially the German, political development connected with it was indispensable at almost every point. Owing to my uninterrupted participation in German politics, my reminiscences have quite unintentionally assumed the character of a continuous delineation of the last decades. Without my seeking it, accident has not seldom made me a witness of great and decisive events. Whenever I surveyed my own experiences, the image of the whole epoch involuntarily presented itself to my eyes. And thus the work which I am publishing assumed the character of a narrative in which my individual life sometimes receded entirely from view.

"I do not feel called upon to allow myself to be curtailed in my right to represent things as I have experienced, felt, and, in conjunction with others, effected them. Opportunity has been given me through half a century to stand in the van. I have experienced much—I have keenly observed events ; and probably no real knower of the time will be disposed to dispute my modest share in shaping the destinies of our Fatherland. I have written the work which is now to be made public with a care, deliberation, and, I might say, a critical pedantry of which probably not too many similar writings can boast. I have been uninterruptedly endeavouring to attain, in my delineation of things, the greatest possible harmony with reality, without giving any one reason to feel offended. I have often permitted myself rather to neglect the form of the narrative in order only to give the greater certainty to the facts which it contains. Nor have I, like many other narrators, relied exclusively on my good memory. On the contrary, I am conscious that I have everywhere most carefully verified my reminiscences."

## CAPSIZING OF A YACHT IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE following account of the capsizing of the pleasure yacht Laureate, which had gone on a trip from Weymouth, is given by one of the survivors :—

"Twelve of us started in the yacht from the harbour about five o'clock on Saturday evening, the weather being thick but nothing to hurt. We got across to the Breakwater all right, and fastened the yacht to a Government buoy about midway between the Boscawen and the Breakwaters, it then being about six o'clock. We got the trots ready, when Mr. Palmer, Dennis, and Strickland got into a boat for the purpose of placing them. On their return we sat down, and then had some supper. About half-past eight Mr. Palmer, my father, and Strickland went into the boat for the purpose of getting the trots in. They were gone about an hour and a half. It was then raining very fast, and the wind had much increased. As there were no fish on the trots, they set them again, intending to return to them in an hour or so, but the rain came down more heavily, and the wind still continued to increase. Some of the party got up several times with the intention of going for the trots, but as the weather was now so bad they could not, and sat down again and played cards. As the weather got no better, several of those on board expressed a wish to get on shore, but Strickland said he thought the best way would be to hold on where they were until about four o'clock in the morning, and then make for Weymouth. We then amused ourselves as well as we could until between two and three o'clock. The wind began to blow most violently, the sea became rough, and the yacht rolled heavily. Some one then opened the cabin door, and shouted "What's up," when Strickland replied, "there's a gale coming upon us, and I don't think the rope will hold her to the buoy. I am thinking of having another turn round." Before however anything could be done the rope snapped, and we then all came out of the cabin. Mr. Kerridge fired three shots from a fowling piece, and Mr. Palmer two or three afterwards, so as to try and attract attention. As there was no response, and we found we were driving towards the Breakwater, either Strickland or Carter shouted for the boat to be pulled alongside, so that we might try to get ashore in her. About seven of us jumped in, and whilst we were waiting for the others to come the boat was smashed against the side of the yacht, and all the occupants were thrown into the sea. Five of us managed to scramble on board the yacht. Mr. Kerridge caught hold of Dennis around the waist, and thus prevented him from getting into the yacht. Dennis called out, "Come and help Mr. Kerridge." As I was nearest to him, I caught hold of a rope in my left hand, and put my right hand over the side of the yacht to help him, but before I could catch him he let go Dennis and sank, and I saw nothing more of him. I did not see anything of Mr. Burchall, who was in the boat when she went to pieces. When I was in her I had my great coat on, and this was so heavy with water that I had great difficulty in getting on board the yacht. The yacht then continued to drag, and about a quarter of an hour after she drove on the Breakwater rocks. Had the tide been high we could have got close to the quay wall. We found we were on the rocks, and the waves lifted the yacht up and down a great height, and I thought she was breaking up. I saw Dennis make two attempts to swing himself on the Breakwater, but was unsuccessful both times. Just at that time a wave came and lifted the yacht up when I jumped on to the wall catching it by my elbows, and with great trouble pulled myself up. When I got on my feet I saw Dennis had succeeded in swinging himself on shore. I saw Mr. Palmer's servant try to swing himself off the bow to the Breakwater, but instead of landing he fell between it and the yacht, and I saw no more of him. I and Dennis must have got on the Breakwater simultaneously. We called out to those in the boat, "Two of us are ashore ; throw us a rope." They made two attempts, but each time the rope was washed backwards. They made no attempt to throw the r

## CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest and artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

INSPECT, before Buying elsewhere, our New Assortment of 'XMAS CARDS, from Raphael and Tuck, opened only to-day. Choicest selection offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a splendid second-hand WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE, 38 calibre sighted 900 yards, 16 shots. Belt with implements complete Prime cost £20. Apply sharp "M." care of WM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MLLES J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Churchgate, have just received a large assortment of Silk Frilling of different colors, Feathers, Chantilly Lace, 40 inches wide, &c.

TO LET,—On Bandora Hill, near Khoja's Sanatarium, a large BANGALOW with servants' quarters, stables, &c., apply Nowrosji M. Contractor, Chundunwadi, Bombay.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR PORTRAITS, a Novelty in Photography, by E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet and steady GALLOWAY for a young lady to ride and drive. Address, Colonel STOCKLEY, R. A., Marine Lines.

NEW ARRIVALS of every sort of Lady's and Gentlemen's Requisites, with choicest Christmas Novelties now open at AU BON MARCHE, 83, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET, DHOBI TALAO, is OPEN to the Public. Articles of the Best Quality to be had at the Cheapest Rates.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

REQUIRED, by a Gentleman of large business experience, an ENGAGEMENT as Manager or Agent to a Commercial Company in the Mofussil. Good References. Address "A. H.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just received Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

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PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic old and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GROUND RECLAMATION OR FILLING IN.—About 6 or 8 Cart-loads daily of Foundry Slag, &c., being excellent material for filling in or levelling up will be supplied free at our Works. Apply RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Byculla.

N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, next door to Vienna Confectioner, solicit a trial of their personally selected genuine Kangra Valley Tea of various sorts packed in 1 lb. strong air-tight tin boxes. Price list on application.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6, Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

BUTTER SCOTCH, Gelatines, Raspberry, Noseau, Raspberry and Vanilla Creams—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, all sizes, Rapid and Ordinary. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

B. A. DE NORONHA has RETURNED to BOMBAY and will be glad to give LESSONS on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Singing.—Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As. per yard (Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF S. W. D. MILLINERY ESSENCES, MEDICINE, TOYS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, the undermentioned on account of the concerned ex s. s. Coromandel.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B M P K 2989—1 case S W damaged | felt hats & helmets. |
| M J R 309-312—2 | " | millinery. |
| H E G 986—1 | " | socks. |
| M & Co—1 | " | assorted essences. |
| HMA 995 42-44 46 48-50 | 6 | fruit salt. |
| H M & Co 77—1 | " | medicine. |
| E H J 10630-31 10,633-357 | 4 | assorted toys. |

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NURBUDDA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., SITUATED AT BROACH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st December 1887, at 4 p. m. at their rooms, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

The mill of the Nurbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach.

The mill contains 19,016 spindles, 200 looms, 4 large boilers by W. and J. Yates, 1 small boiler, 1 large engine by Galloway, 1 small engine and 50 gins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Company or to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Keswojee Jadowjee.

The above mill is erected on Fazendary ground on a monthly rent of Rs. 121.

The mill will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Bombay, November 29, 1887. MENESSE & Co.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Fischer and Co., or opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, bese plated ware, rich crockery and glassware handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures. Handsome patent table and 4 kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S., Collector of Thana.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED IN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Byramjee Dorabjee Banajee, the Transferree of the Mortgagee Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, on account and risk of the mortgagor Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Surti, all the right, title and interest in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying or being on the side of the Tod Street admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, formerly in the sub-registration District of the Fort and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 43, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5116 and new Survey No. 3931 and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Mr. Ardeshir Rustomjee Munshi, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., on or towards the north by the property of Sallee bin Umer Barakjung Bahadur and towards the south by the said Tod Street.

And the said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Surti, his family and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, or the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th December next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fern Cottage," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain-carved, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a very handsome rosewood cottage piano, by "August Dassel," in very good order, handsome large size pier-glasses in gilt frame with marble topped, pier-tables, first rate large size oleographs in gilt frame, a large size fish bowl on stand with gold fish, one first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine, a large size cooking stove, a handsome strong Victoria nearly new, and an Arab horse, 14-2, a splendid trotter with harness, &c., &c., the property of MAX MINCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodor Knaust, consisting of single and double wick, table hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases, enamelled ware, six lights billiard lamps.

Also large size glass doors, cupboards, show cases shelves, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, November 29, 1887. BENNETT & CO.


### JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices

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CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

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(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

THE London financial quotations wired by Reuter on Saturday show no change in any item from those of the previous day. The General Produce markets were also without further movement; and there is no news regarding Cotton which we have not already chronicled.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Dec. | 1,42,064 |
| Do. Branches | Dec. | 2,27,692 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | 33,81,177 |
| Government Securities | | Nil |
| Loans | Dec. | 2,75,627 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. | 10,15,718 |
| Cash with other Banks | Inc. | 2,66,962 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | 14,46,983 |

It will be seen that the Bank's Cash Balance had increased since the previous Saturday by some 14½ lakhs, and the figures given above indicate the continuance of ease in the Money market; for although greater activity is shown in Discounts by an increase of over 10 lakhs in that item, the abundance of unemployed funds is made evident by the large increase of nearly 34 lakhs in Private Deposits.

COTTON.—Operators on this side have to-day appeared to have the attitude of awaiting some fresh development of ideas in the guiding markets, before doing much fresh business, and accordingly we have had a quiet day, though dealers have generally been firm at Saturday's quotations. We hear of contracts in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 198; but offers at Rs. 199, for April delivery, have not led to business. It is reported that European buyers contracted late on Saturday for "Fully Good" Julgaum, for February delivery, at Rs. 197; and for "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 292 per candy. A rupee higher has been asked for the latter growth to-day, but no fresh business has transpired. "Good" Khangaum is quoted at Rs. 204 for March delivery and a rupee more for each month nearer. "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May delivery, has been offering at Rs. 207; and the rate for "Fine" is Rs. 219. Dharwars, for May, are still at Rs. 206, and Bengals Rs. 149, Rs. 160, and Rs. 173 respectively for the three current qualities. In ready Cotton of the new crop we hear of purchases of Dhulia of "Fully Good" quality at Rs. 202; of Karanja at Rs. 225; of Julgaum, said to be ginned, at Rs. 211; and a few bales of Hingunghat description at Rs. 235 per candy. The purchases of old Cotton for local consumption have been confined to 100 bales Compta at Rs. 163 to Rs. 165; and 75 bales Bengal at Rs. 157.

The Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports are again favourable from all quarters. The Cotton plants were flourishing at Broach, and could scarcely look better; and arrivals in the Bhownuggur district were expected to be early.

WHEAT.—A small business is again reported in ready Ek-Dani at Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-9-0 according to quality. We quote new, to arrive in April-May, at Rs. 4-7-0 for "Fine," and Rs. 4-6-0 for No. 1, and Delhi No. 1 at Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt., but buyers do not offer within half an anna of these prices, and business is at a standstill.

SEEDS.—There is little doing in *Linseed* the market for which is quiet at Rs. 6-0-9 to Rs. 6-2-6 for old, and Rs. 5-13-0 to Rs. 6-0-6 per cwt. for the new crop. Prices of *Rapeseed* are weaker, and dealers now quote half-a-rupee to 1½ rupee lower both for old and new, in the continued absence of demand from exporters. Ready White Cawnpore Gingelly is quoted at Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt., and January delivery Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt., and Allahabad Seed 2 as. per cwt. less.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 694 | bales. |
| Wheat | 25,612 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 5,026 | " |
| Rapeseed | 3,455 | " |
| Gingelly | 7,511 | " |

FREIGHTS show no change in quotations for ready shipment, and the tone of the market is steady. Business is reported for Marseilles at 16s. 9d. per ton; and the Inchgarvie (s) has been put upon the berth for Genoa, at 17s. 6d. The Niagara (s) is reported to have been fixed for the United Kingdom or Continent for January-February loading, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady, but business has been dull, not to say stagnant. Calcutta rates are steadier, and some of the Banks here have been trying to make rates stronger; but the same quotations may still be given for forward delivery. We quote ready:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 25-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4¾d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4¾d. | " |
| Credits, 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 31-32d. | " |
| Francs, 3 months' sight | 1-79½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cents. opened firm this morning, and the rate advanced to 99½; but a prominent operator having sold four lakhs at that price for the account, the rate drooped a little and 99 3-16 was quoted. The cash rate closes at 99½; and for 4½ per cents. the rate is again 102½, nominal.

SHARES have been a very tame market to-day, with scarcely anything doing to affect prices, which, in the meantime, are quoted as before, the tone as to Mill scrip being generally quiet. Amongst the few alterations resulting from the day's transactions we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Central India Mill shares, a decline of Rs. 9 in Bapty Flour Mill, and of Re. 1 in Cooper, Madon and Co.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th Nov. as compared with the statement of the 19th Nov.:—

| LIABILITIES. | Nov. 19. Rs. | Nov. 26. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 55,78,511 | 54,36,447 |
| do. do. at Branches | 17,86,991 | 15,59,299 |
| Other Deposits | 3,13,90,409 | 3,47,71,586 |
| Post Bills | 29,872 | 18,003 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 12,68,197 | 13,21,489 |
| | 5,25,53,980 | 5,56,06,824 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 63,05,563 | 63,05,563 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 32,46,785 | 33,48,327 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 33,27,055 | 32,51,458 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 3,044 | 4,463 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,63,24,328 | 1,73,40,046 |
| Stamps | 24,184 | 24,167 |
| Dead Stock | Rs. 5,98,098 | |
| Amt. applied in reduction | 2,85,000 | |
| | 3,01,098 | 3,01,098 |
| Bullion | 1,14,300 | 6,10,165 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 10,47,349 | 13,14,311 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 2,16,60,244 | 2,31,07,227 |
| | 5,25,53,980 | 5,56,06,824 |


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—November 26, at 118, Civil Lines, Poona the wife of H. C. Davidson, Ratnagiri Survey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—November 21, at Meerut, the wife of Major E Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

FIDDIAN—November 25 at Chingleput, the wife of J P Fiddian, Madras Civil Service, of twin sons. All doing well.

POLDEN—November 20, at Chittagong, E Bengal, the wife of Surgeon R J Polden, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

PRICE—November 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Major R Locke Price, Staff Corps, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of a daughter.

WEIR—November 20, at Glenarm, Simla, the wife of G J Weir, M C S, of a daughter.

WHYTE—November 24, at Raneegunge, the wife of Fred D Whyte, Assam Company, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUSHINGTON—FENWICK—November 21, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Ernaid Wyndham George, second son of Franklyn Lushington, late M C S, to Mary Beatrix, second daughter of the late Rev W G N Fenwick, Vicar of Fisherton Delamere Wilts.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—November 11, at Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Nellie Marshall, widow of the late Thomas Marshall, of Jubbulpore.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1887.


A VERY difficult problem in professional ethics has arisen in the case which has occupied the Chief Justice of Madras so long. The charge on which the defendant, Mr. Ross, was placed in peril rested on the statement of the prosecutor's wife that he had perpetrated a criminal assault of which she was the victim. While the trial was in progress Dr. James Smith telegraphed to the Surgeon-General, and wrote to the Advocate-General and to the Crown Prosecutor, informing them apparently that when attending the prosecutor, Mr. Rhodes Morgan, at Ootacamund, he received a letter from Mrs. Rhodes Morgan asking him to see her at her sister-in-law's house as she had something on her mind. He alleged that upon calling to see her she declared to him that she had been subjected to an outrage in the Galle Face Hotel in Ceylon, similar to that which was alleged against Mr. Ross. Dr. Smith tendered himself as a witness on the last day of the trial, saying that it had dawned upon him that his evidence might save an innocent man. Mrs. Morgan, on being recalled, denied on oath that she had made any complaint or confession of the kind to Dr. Smith, whom she had sent for to satisfy her as to the prospect of the recovery of her husband's health. The Chief Justice ruled that Dr. Smith's evidence was inadmissable, as Mrs. Morgan's oath must be taken as true in regard to a fact not relevant to the charge before the Court, Dr. Smith's evidence on an irrelevant point could not be held to be *prima facie* of more value than hers. The counsel for the defence pressed the Court to hear the evidence of the doctor, for if Mrs. Morgan's confession or complaint in regard to the Ceylon incident was untrue, the fact that she had confessed to an imaginary offence in that instance, would be relevant to the issue then before the Court. This contention was however set aside as flippant, and Dr. Smith's evidence was not taken. In the course of his summing-up, the Chief Justice strongly animadverted on the conduct of Doctor Smith in coming forward and tendering evidence as to a matter communicated to him in confidence by a patient. His Lordship left Dr. Smith's conduct to the judgment of his professional brethren, and the verdict of honourable men full of regard for the honour of their profession. The course taken by Dr. Smith in this business was certainly unusual, and subject to criticism; but it is a question whether the Chief Justice has not been too sweeping in his condemnation. If Surgeon-Major Smith be open to the imputation of betraying professional confidence for an interested or personal motive, he would deserve the censure passed upon him. But this does not appear to have been the case. He was not a friend of Mr. Ross, though he had once met him some two years ago, and he cannot be accused of precipitation in coming forward as a witness whose testimony might discredit the case for the prosecution. He communicated what he knew to his official superior, the Surgeon-General and it is hard to believe that he was deliberately lying when he said he knew—that an allegation precisely similar to that pressed against the defendent had been made in regard to another person and was apparently false. What ought the Surgeon-General to have advised when this communication was made to him? That Dr. Smith should not concern himself for the safety of a man presumably innocent, who was in peril from an allegation which had been already made in reference to another party? Suppose the Madras Surgeon-General had given this advice, and Dr. Smith had acted upon it; would public opinion have acquitted either of blame, had it so happened that the jury instead of acquitting Mr. Ross, had given credence to Mrs. Morgan's story in his regard, and convicted him? Would the Chief Justice have considered such an injustice, had it occurred, as a reasonable price to pay for professional reticence? What is of first importance is surely that the truth shall be ascertained, so that injustice may not be done. If Dr. Smith sinned by not ignoring that principle, the Surgeon-General of Madras is, so far as the facts appear, a partner in the sin. In a question of such delicacy we should be sorry to pronounce an opinion which did not take cognizance of the sentiments and etiquette of the medical profession at large. But we shall be surprised if either the profession or the general public will form an opinion on the point in question without taking into consideration that Mr. Ross was in imminent peril of his reputation and liberty on a charge which judge and jury have pronounced to be a fabrication. Was it an unwarrantable breach of professional confidence to tender the information that the accuser had confessed to a similar adventure; presumably as fictitious?

THE important question how best to diffuse amongst the population a knowledge of the means of preserving health and avoiding disease, occupied the attention of the Sanitary Committee of Lady Dufferin's fund. It was resolved that the principles of sanitation should form a part of the school course for Europeans in the first place, and that afterwards similar instruction should be given in all the schools of the country. The subject was brought under the notice of a conference of the Educational Officers of the Bengal Presidency held at Mussourie. It was decided to divide the course of sanitary instruction into two parts, the first having for its object the elements of sanitation, while the more advanced classes were to be instructed in the higher branches of the subject, and taught something of physiology. A Sanitary Primer drawn up by an Education Society in Madras was accepted by the conference as sufficient, with some modifications for the [illegible] instruction of the children in European schools. The Government of Bengal has directed that this Primer should be translated into Bengali so that it may be used in the vernacular schools of that province. The Government of India has recommended that similar translations should be made in Hindoostani, Sindi and other languages, so that the necessary sanitary instruction shall be given in the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools throughout the Empire. This Primer will supersede that of Doctor Cunningham, now in general use in Bengal and elsewhere. "The Way to Health," is the title of this new Sanitary Primer. It consists of twelve chapters, giving instruction as to the advantage, and means of acquiring pure air, pure water, properly cooked food, and the like. Useful information is given as to proper sites for houses, the keeping the surroundings clean; a chapter is devoted to town and village conservancy. The style is the simplest and can be understood by a child of ten. Every word at all difficult to understand is made clear by a note. For instance when the pupil is informed "the smoking of tobacco is recommended by doctors in certain cases, but the practice is often injurious to the health," the meaning of the word "recommended," is given in a note, "advised." Similar care is taken to guide the young aright in regard to pronunciation. When telling them that oxygen in the air is necessary to life, and that as your hand has a thumb and four fingers, so the air you breathe contains about one part of oxygen and four of nitrogen, the essential word is given phonetically, "oks-i-gen." To make little boys understand how the air is made impure, so that it kills people like poison, the story of the black hole of Calcutta is turned to sanitary use. When 146 men were shut up one night in a small prison with two little windows, 123 died. What killed them? "Bad air. Although few people die in a night like these poor men, many are weak and sickly all their lives from want of fresh air." The little ones are taught the real meaning of the great German's cry for more light, in a little essay which is a model of condensation and suggestiveness. "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun. If you wish to keep a bird in a cage from singing, cover the cage with a cloth. Birds sing only when they are happy, and the dark takes away their spirits. We also feel more cheerful in a bright day than when it is dark and gloomy. People getting better from sickness seem to drink in strength from light. A dark house is always an unhealthy house. There is a saying, "Where light cannot enter the doctor must." Sunlight helps to purify a house. It shows also when things are dirty, and reminds people to clean them. Light drives away snakes and vermin. It is a bad and cruel custom to keep women shut up without sufficient light and air. Their own health suffers, and their children suffer. But while light is good, exposure to the hot sun may cause illness. Children often get headaches from running out in the sun. People accustomed to work in the fields may get no harm, but others, when they go out in the heat of the day, should have the head well protected and an umbrella." Clothing is dealt with in similar fashion:—"Clothing should vary with the climate. In South India the hot and cold seasons do not differ so much as in the North. Many people die in Bengal during the cold season, because their clothing is not sufficiently warm. The cold wind blows upon them, and they are attacked by fever. A flannel undercoat is a great protection. Poor people may think that they cannot afford to buy proper clothing, but it costs them more when they get sick. Money is much better spent on good clothing than on ornaments." Nothing could be more terse and to the point. The conversation between two sisters, one of whom attributes to the decrees of fate the illness and mortality which has befallen her family since in an evil hour she went to live in a particular house, is very apposite and enforces a truth which it is necessary to bear in mind. "Dear sister," said the wiser interlocutor, "you are not unfortunate; you are only unwise. Your family distresses all arise from your living in a damp house near a swamp. It can never be otherwise while you stay here." The treatment prescribed for incipient illness is condensed into four words, "Quiet, Diet, Try it." Young people are also informed that it is far better to keep well than to get sick even though we be cured at last. The advice to be taken in case of sickness is that of the doctor, not that of a quack, or a dealer in incantations or charms: "If a man's watch goes wrong, he does not ask his neighbours to set it right, but takes it to a watch-maker. When we get ill, we should go to a doctor, instead of consulting ignorant people some of whom advise one thing, some another." A handbook of health adapted for students who have gone through the, "Way to Health," is to be compiled and translated into the Vernaculars. We may hope that it will be as compact and as practical as the Sanitary Primer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us *re* the Pachpadra Railway scheme taking exception to the figures which we set forth yesterday. "While I think the Pachpadra-Hyderabad Railway an unlucky project at the present time, with the present demands for railways in other cultivated parts of India which have no outlet to the sea, I must demur to the figures you give in this day's paper. The new line one hundred miles in length through Jodhpore territory, and the conversion into a line fit for heavy traffic of the cheap light line now passing through another hundred miles of the Jodhpore State, would not cost 140 lakhs. The present light line through Jodhpore territory is perfectly sound, and needs only the addition of a few buildings, station appliances, and watering arrangements, to make it fit for heavy traffic. A sum of 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees would be found to provide amply for this. The new 100 miles would cost at an extreme estimate 50 lakhs of rupees, and the total which is given at Rs. 1,40,00,000, should properly be Rs. 70,00,000. The scheme is impossible just at present, but the estimate need not alarm its friends. The project may be in its financial results as unprofitable as is the larger scheme for making a broad gauge railway direct from Hyderabad (Sind) to Delhi. A railway with no local traffic and little or no through traffic is not an alluring investment for the small amount of money the Indian Government can afford to spend or to guarantee. But if the local authorities can make a line to Oomerkote, by all means they should do so."

THE enormous and continual expansion of the trade of India, coupled with the stagnation which has paralysed trade elsewhere, is causing some of the great European shipping companies to cast covetous eyes towards the East and to envy the remarkable success which has been achieved by the enterprize of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. For many years the P. and O. Company enjoyed a practical monopoly of the trade of the East. The days of monopoly, however, are rapidly passing away, and though the P. and O. Company may succeed in upholding its supremacy in the East, it is no longer possible to keep the trade of a continent in the hands of one agency, however great its wealth and ample its resources. In the punctuality and regularity of its sailings, however, the P. and O. Company, protected from loss by a large Government subsidy, offers advantages which are hardly counterbalanced by the cheaper rates of other competitors. It is true that in many cases the steamers of rival lines sail at fixed dates, but in the absence of a specific contract, such as is binding in the case of mail-carrying steamers, there is no real guarantee of punctual arrival at the port of destination, the exigencies and the vicissitudes of trade frequently necessitating a deviation from the shortest course to call for cargo at intermediate ports. As regards, however, the larger question of the effects on trade of the present rivalry among steamship companies, there can be no doubt that it supplies a very healthy stimulus. The reduction of freights has exercised an influence for good upon the commercial interests of India only equalled by the beneficial effects resulting from the adoption of a large policy of railway extension. Indian products will have a still better chance of holding their own in the markets of the world when, as we hear will probably soon be the case, one of the great Atlantic Steamship Companies will bring the East as well as the West within the sphere of its operations. The White Star line has long been alive to the immense possibilities of the Indian trade, and the intention to compete for it, which has been in process of formation for the past three or four years, is likely to take effect at no very distant date. We understand that the arrangements are so far advanced that Mr. Ismay, who presides over the affairs of the White Star line, in now on his way out to complete the details and enlist the co-operation of merchants and shippers. The scheme which Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Company propose to carry out is more ambitious than anything hitherto attempted by any of the "outside" lines not subsidised for carrying Government mails. It aims at providing a regular service at short intervals between England and the East and at developing a higher rate of speed than has been attained by other steamers, not even excepting those carrying her Majesty's mails. Messrs. Ismay, Imrie and Company have the means at hand for carrying out their programme, their steamers being veritable ocean palaces and among the swiftest of the "greyhounds of the Atlantic." The later steamers of the White Star Line, commencing with the Coptic and the Arabic, have been built after designs which will enable them, with a little alteration, to be easily adapted for the Indian passenger trade. The Coptic was in Bombay some four years ago, when her enormous size, which seemed to dwarf all other craft in the immediate vicinity; the gracefulness of her lines, and the splendour and magnificence of her internal arrangements were the wonder of all those who had not previously beheld an Atlantic steamer. Those who then sighed for the time when a Coptic would be travelling regularly between Bombay and England will be pleased to hear that there is a probability, almost amounting to a certainty that their longings would be gratified.

ONE of the most terrible scourges in the Farther East is the disease known as beri-beri, which is defined by medical writers as anæmia complicated with dropsical effusions. In Netherlands-India beri-beri is as constant a visitation as cholera is in British India. Recently the disease broke out in Atchin and committed serious ravages amongst the troops and the population; and last aut

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

### RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT DEFERRED.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

M. Grevy has deferred carrying into effect his contemplated resignation of the Presidentship of the French Republic until Thursday, on which date the customary President's message will be read at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

## THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY ON THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

The Emperor William to-day received the Presidents of the Reichstag in audience, and, in reply to an address, his Majesty said that Germany was desirous that peace should be maintained in Europe, but that she was perfectly prepared on all points to repel any attacks that might be made on her from any quarter.

## SERIOUS RIOTING IN LIMERICK.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Some serious rioting took place yesterday in Limerick.

The mob stoned the police, who at last charged inflicting injuries on many persons.

## THE VICEROY IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy was to have started this morning to pay a hurried visit to Kohat; but a change has now been made in the programme, and his Excellency remains for two days longer at Peshawar, instead of leaving for Rawal Findi on Wednesday morning.

The Commander-in-Chief left for Kohat to-day and will rejoin the Viceroy at Rawal Pindi.

## THE KING OF OUDH'S PALACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

A large concourse of people, both European and Native, availed themselves of the permission to visit the grounds of the late King of Oudh on Friday and Saturday. Most of the carnivora have disappeared, but an immense number of aquatic birds are left. The grounds are beautifully kept and laid out with plantations of fruit-trees. There are marble tanks, costly built houses and railed enclosures for the birds and animals, all of which will presumably be destroyed, as the whole property will be sold.

## THE DATE-PALM IN INDIA.

The cultivation of the date-palm of Persia in Bengal is to be undertaken at Shahabad, Hazaribagh and Chota Nagpore. In the Punjab the experiments already promise well.

## DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

Mercury, the Australian horse, who was imported by Mr. Gasper and won the Viceroy's Cup last year in a canter, and who has since been sold to the Maharaja of Durbhunga through Lord William Beresford for ten thousand rupees, and till recently the favourite for this year's cup, has died of fever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Forbes, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here last evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s s.s. Titania from Hongkong, left here for Bombay to-day.

Mail Steamer Venetia, from Bombay, arrived.

HONGKONG, Nov. 28.

The Italian s.s. Stura, which left Bombay on the evening of 5th inst., arrived here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 26.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4¼ |

The Manchester market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Consols for account..... | 103⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... .. .. | 103½ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes..... | 107½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 43 13-16 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... | 69⅜ |
| 4½ do. do. ..... | 71⅛ |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Elephant Point-Penang cable interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes Mozambique evening Friday 2nd.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 27.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 75·1

MONDAY, Nov. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 70·0 |
| 10 a.m. | 78·7 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·9 |
| 4 p.m. | 83·4 |

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas will in future preside in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay instead of the Hon. Mr. Justice West. The appointment of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to preside in the Court is interesting from the fact that he is the first native gentleman who has been appointed to the post.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday, but was adjourned for want of a quorum till Thursday next.

Sir Theodore Hope will arrive at Jhansi on his tour on the 1st of December.

Sir Auckland Colvin held his first levée on Thursday.

Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied by Lady Roberts, reached Peshawur on Thursday morning. *En route* he visited the Khewra Salt Mines, which were illuminated for the occasion.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, at present Accountant-General, Bengal, probably for a time succeeds Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp in the North-West, Mr. Jacob or Mr. Rawlins hereafter obtaining the post permanently.

It is announced that the Indian Midland Railway Company will take over and work the line to Itarsi, connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as soon as the line has been put in good order.

## UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF APRIL 1888.

The Municipality of Barcelona has sent us the following circular which we commend to the Government of this Presidency and to the Municipality of Bombay :—

One of the first cities of Spain, which by its geographical position and by its preceding history, keeps in sacred deposit, the noble titles of activity and national progress, conceived the idea, transformed to-day into reality, of congregating in a Universal exhibition, the potent manifestations of the work and intelligence, of all civilised nations, wishing in this way, to add the name of Spain to the names of these States which, in the old as well as in the new continent, have opened a healthy outlet to genius and the noble battles of peace and civilisation.

Spain, which from its glorious re-conquest till the defence of its national independence, gave heroic examples of bravery in its incessant battles; which established its dominion in the forest bounds of the Earth, and crossed the unknown Ocean, in order to discover a magnificent and marvellous world; which knew how to retain the sun in its imperial crown, and use him as a perpetual lighthouse for its lowly dominions, inspired by such a glorious remembrance which shines amongst its recent misfortunes as lightning in the midst of the darkest storms, has comprehended that, from the fights of peace and progress, are born to-day, the prosperity and greatness of modern nationalities.

Therefore, Barcelona, strengthened by the beneficient influence of a tranquillity eagerly desired, and acqured at the cost of so many sacrifices, has seen that the past titles of bravery and heroism were not sufficient, in order to figure worthily at the side of the first cities of modern Europe; and observing the wonderful progress which renders machinery a miracle of perfection and strength, or the superstitious reality of dreamy imaginations; and comparing the progress of science which by means of the microscope discovers a world infinitely small, or reveals with the telescope spaces immeasurably great; which subjects sound to the laws of electricity, and by means of biology, anatomy and chemistry, explains the profound mysteries of life; and makes with the strata of mountains, the pages of a book in which is read clearly an antiquity which surprises; and by means of meteorology helps the sailor and foretells the storms; which perforates mountains and opens isthmuses, causing thus, men of distinct nationalities to embrace and waters of different seas to kin, understood how meritorious was the work of contributing to the development of human activity, and raise its enthusiastic friendly voice, so that to its historic precincts, all the nations of the Universe may come solicitous and anxious to exhibit the multiple and varied productions of wisdom and work.

And these were not the only reasons which induced Barcelona to celebrate an act of such grand importance and the Spanish government to protect and subvention it.

Europe, not to say all the productive countries of the Universe, is to-day, in a period of febrile activity. The refinement af taste and the exigencies of fashion makes it necessary to seek new forms in every branch of industry and art, making of the painful battle of work the precious victory of knowledge. And in such a situation, in the midst of this rapid fight of so many and such heterogeneous elements, is imposed as a humanitary and recuperative truce of the opposing forces, the necessity of creating these Universal exhibitions in which may be made the review of the useful forces, may be known the dominion and perfection of the contrary and may be studied the results of the campaign, in order to enter upon the fight again, with new strength and more powerful arms, tempered by the stimulus of recent victory or the sting of past defeat.

May it be permitted to Barcelona to present to the world, one of these colossal feasts true pilgrimages of humanity towards the sanctuary of industry. Science and art, where the innovating spirit of past times beats and new celebrities are consecrated for the history of great discoveries and new triumphs achieved for the perfection of human knowledge.

May the Spanish provinces and foreign countries hear the voice of the municipal body of Barcelona, and may all countries of both hemispheres appear there with the best samples of their production and ingenuity, in order to receive such a signal honour which neither time can blot out, nor gratitude forget.

May Barcelona write in letters of gold the memorable date of the eighth of April 1888, and state that the Spanish nation, on being born again of its past grandeur, wished to intone before all the nations of the Universe, a song of love and praise, to the progress and fraternity of the people.

FRANCISCO DE P. RIUS Y TAULET.

The Constitutional Mayor, President.

Barcelona, the seventh of June, 1887.

Bengal manufactured only 66,000 maunds of salt last year, and imported 1,03,79,000 maunds more from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. Smaller quantities came from Bombay and Aden, and even from Cape Town. There was a falling-off in the manufacture to the extent of 3,80,000 maunds, or about 85 per cent., but the increase of importation far exceeded that amount. The cause of the decrease was the opposition to stricter regulations against smuggling, which, in previous years, as is officially reported, used to be carried on in almost every warehouse and salt-work. There has been a steady falling-off in manufacture at Balasore, which is attributed to the *cheapness* and superior quality of salt from Liverpool. The importation of Liverpool salt into Balasore has risen during the last five years from 24 maunds to 1,43,397 maunds.

The cultivation of the Persian variety of the date-palm in Bengal is to be undertaken, in the first instance, at Shahabad, Hazaribagh, and Chota Nagpur. In the Punjab the experiments already commenced promise well.

To suit the convenience of a majority of the railway authorities consulted, it has been decided that the Railway Conference, which was to have been held in Calcutta in February next, shall instead be held at Simla in August.

With a view to improve the tobacco of the Madras Presidency, so as to make it suitable for the European market, the Local Government has decided upon engaging, for two seasons, the services of a tobacco-curer who has learnt his work at the Poosa Factory, in Tirhut. The curer is to instruct the growers both as to cultivation and curing.

The undermentioned Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—The Reverend P. Nicolas, M.A., 1st October, 1887; the Reverend J. Stephenson, 27th November 1887. The Reverend William Francis Thompson, M.A., has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

A great deal has been said and written lately about the distresssed condition of the Bengal rayat, remarks the *Englishman*, but, according to the last annual report of the Presidency Division, the condition of the cultivators is anything but an unhappy one. Mr. Forbes, the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, says that to a visitor from Behar the contrast in the condition of the peasantry in the two districts is very striking. In Behar the rayat is very seldom a landowner, but in the 24-Parganas he generally cultivates his own land, and will not work for others. Rents are generally low, and difficult of enhancement, as the cultivator has a good knowledge of his rights under the law, and is willing to fight for them. The soil is also good, and large markets are within easy reach. Except in years of scanty rainfall the Bengali rayat has little to complain of, and his condition is annually improving. He is at present able to indulge in what his ancestors would have considered luxuries, such as an umbrella, a good pair of shoes, several changes of raiment, travelling by railway, fish every day for dinner, and many small articles of domestic comfort which certainly a Behar labourer never dreams of. As a proof of the difference between the two districts, Mr. Forbes tells us that in Behar a hundred coolies, at two annas a day, can be got at an hour's notice, while in the 24-Parganas labour often cannot be procured at double that rate, and has to be imported. The reports of the Collectors of the other districts in the Presidency Division represent the condition of the agricultural classes as being as satisfactory as in the 24 Parganas.

## THE GOVERNMENT ABKARI POLICY.—IV

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope I have conclusively shown from the facts and figures referred to in my last letter how far the Government of Bombay has misled the Government of India into the belief that its excise administration has enabled it to diminish or restrict the consumption of spirits in the Presidency; and how far the imperial Government has in its turn misled Parliament and the public. The "ample statistics" of the local Government turn out to be anything but ample. If at all, they are more or less delusive. Confined as these are to only three towns, and that, too, up till 1881-82, they are utterly worthless for practical comparison, more especially when the Government of India ostentatiously cites these very statistics as a proof of the "extremely successful" character of its policy to raise a maximum of revenue with a minimum of consumption. For purposes of a fair and impartial comparison it ought to have submitted a *complete* table of the figures of consumption, not for the three isolated places, but for the 18 or 19 tracts from which a drink revenue of nearly three quarters million sterling was derived in 1885-86. To present figures up till 1881-82, even for three places, is simply to treat Parliament and the public to ancient history. I think the Bombay public, particularly, have a right to demand an explanation from the local Government with regard to the vague and unreliable statistics which they seem to have furnished. I take it to be a serious allegation against their so-called successful Abkari "policy." And it is to be hoped they will for their own official reputation make some effort to offer a fair and candid explanation on the subject.

Neither can the Government of India be absolved from reproach in this matter. If we can rely upon the statements made in the tenth paragraph of the "memorandum" on the alleged increase of intemperance in India, which accompanies its despatch of 25th June 1887, there is not a shadow of doubt for the supposition that it must have had before it the statistics of the consumption of country spirits in the Bombay Presidency for the five years ended 1885-86. The statement is important enough to be recapitulated here. "It was not from any inability to give an immediate and complete reply on the subjects dealt with by the Congress that the Government of India preferred to *collect anew the statements and opinions of Local Governments** upon the questions raised. It is well known, in India at least, that during the last 10 years, and especially during the last 5 years, all the principal Governments have been giving the greatest attention to the question of excise administration. There is hardly any departments of the revenue administrations in India in which the Government of India can show a record of greater success, *whether the question is looked at from the purely fiscal point of view, or with regard to its social aspects. The result of the references to the Local Governments has been to show, in very considerable detail, that the various Governments in India, in respect of their excise administration have been extremely successful in combining a great improvement of the revenue with severe restrictions on the consumption of liquor from which it is derived.*" It is evident from the context that the Supreme Government, at the date of the despatch, *was* in possession of the details of the Bombay excise revenue for the last five official years. What was it, then, which *prevented* their publication in the despatch? That it had *all* the statistics before it is further confirmed by the 15th paragraph of the same memorandum. It is then observed that: "in the excise report of 1885-86 for Bombay, the statistics of consumption are given for Bombay itself and for several of the districts. The figures give a consumption of 16,56,510 gallons." And yet, strangely enough, there has been no attempt made to compare this consumption with that of the first year of the quinquennial period, *viz* 1881-82! Nay, even the figures are inaccurate. A careful collection of the statistics of consumption for all the 18 places which gave a revenue of 69 lakhs shows that the aggregate quantity was 27,42,834 gallons. It is astonishing how so gross a blunder as that of nearly *eleven millions of gallons* could have been committed! That the correct figures are those which are contained in the column for that year in the table A appended to my last letter will be easily discovered on collecting the statistics of consumption which, for some mysterious reason, it is the caprice or fashion of the Abkari Commissioner to spread over detached paragraphs in his annual report instead of tabulating them in the manner I have done. This way of presenting important statistics sums more curious when the reports regularly give a complete table of realisations. Perhaps, the Commissioner is wise. It might be highly expedient to marshal the figures of revenue in the 18 tracts so as to show the Government how the Abkari revenue is annually increasing by leaps and bounds; but it would be the height of official imprudence, if not folly, to present the other side of the same revenue in the same form. It is no wonder if the figures of *consumption* are scattered over to be collected by any one who takes all the trouble and the care to find out for himself what is the *real aggregate consumption of spirits* in a given year. Be the official practice to conceal this aggregate consumption what it may, the fact is, that in 1885-6 the consumption registered was 27·4 millions of gallons and not 16 millions as stated by the Government of India. Again, had even ordinary care and intelligence been bestowed on comparing the figures of consumption for 1881-82 with those of 1885-86 the patent fact might have been brought unpleasantly home to the Simla authorities, whose signatures appear at the bottom of the despatch, that there was an *increase* of 641,282 gallons in five years—an increase of 35 per cent or an annual growth of 7 per cent! Had the Supreme Government made any such careful attempt at comparison, I am sure it would have thought twice before declaring authoritatively in a public document that the excise policy of the Bombay Government has been so "extremely successful" as to have influenced the restriction or diminution in the consumption of spirits. On the contrary, if it were candid enough, it might have proclaimed the obvious truth that Bombay had *increased* its consumption of *country* spirits to the extent of 35 per cent, and that of foreign spirits, most of which is what they call "firewater," 22 per cent. It should be noted that Bombay City and the Thana district show a *diminution*. But that is a mere *temporary* diminution brought about by the strike of the Bhandaris in Bombay itself in 1884-85 and by the temperance movement in Panwell. In reality both show a steady growth of consumption since 1878-79. If that growth has been *checked awhile*, it is owing to artificial causes. The diminution is certainly not of character for which either the Abkari Department or the public have reason to be proud. It is only unnatural.

So far as to correct statistics of consumption. It may, however, be presumed that what the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have culpably neglected to inform Parliament will be widely made known by the Temperance Congress and its hundred societies.

I summarise the figures given in my tables A. B. C.

| | 1881-82 | 1885-86 | Increase in 5 yrs. | Percentage of Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gns. | Gns. | Gns. | Gns. |
| Country Spirits . | 21,01,552 | 27,42,834 | 6,41,282 | 35 |
| Foreign Spirits . | 2,86,266 | 3,49,896 | 63,629 | 22 |

In order, however, that the public may see to the full, the percentage of growth of consumption of country spirits in *each* of the 18 places which realised a revenue of 69 lakhs in 1885-86, I append the following table :—

Increase in the consumption of country and foreign spirits during the 5 years ending 1885-86 (exclusive of Sind and Aden.)

| Places. | Increase in 1885-86 compared with 1881-82. Gns. | Percentage of Increase in 5 yrs. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 38,253 | 6·6 | 7,73,196 |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 17,611 | 39·1 | 8,56,324 |
| Broach ..... | 13,749 | 29·2 | 3,26,930 |
| Surat ..... | 1,44,393 | 79·4 | 6,14,198 |
| Thana ..... | 18,106 | 5·1 | 8,55,923 |
| Kolaba ..... | 80,228 | 135·2 | 4,82,830 |
| Poona ..... | 35,452 | 37 | 9,00,621 |
| Sholapur* ..... | 2,154 | 1·1 | 6,96,020 |
| Satara* ..... | 6,496 | 39·3 | 3,25,544 |
| Belgaum* ..... | 22,217 | 47·4 | 1,287,494 |
| Nasik ..... | 45,716 | 120·9 | 7,81,206 |
| Ahmednuggur ... | 10,780 | 76·8 | 7,51,228 |
| Ratnagherry ... } Kanara ..... } | 45,121 | 56·3 | { 9,97,090 / 4,21,840 |
| Khandeish ..... | 2,57,784 | 73·3 | 1,297,501 |
| Dharwar* ..... | 13,682 | 18 | 9,97,943 |
| Bijapur ..... | 3,634 | 13·5 | 6,38,493 |
| Kaira ..... } Panchmahal ... } | 5,829 | 26·2 | { 8,04,800 / 2,55,479 |
| Total..... | 6,41,282 | 35 | 150,64,660 |

* The population includes the population of villages of native states.

I should not be surprised if the spokesman of that body, Mr. Samuel Smith, returned to the charge levelled at the Indian Government in the next Session of Parliament and proved it to the hilt, so far as the consumption of spirits in the Bombay Presidency goes. And well may the Revd. Thomas Evans take fresh courage to emphasize his statement that the one way to fill the Imperial treasury is "to encourage the drink trade, and to put facilities before the people generally to take to the habit of drinking in order to push on the trade and to get a large revenue! Meanwhile I will proceed to show in my next letter two other misstatements to which the Government of Bombay have with singular audacity given currency in the papers submitted to the Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

Nov. 25th 1887 D. E. W.

*P. S.*—I take this opportunity to correct one or two errors that have crept in my last letter. At the rate of the duty the quantity for Surat City and Chorsi would come to 1,086,04 gallons or an increase of 16,791 gallons over the average of the six years ending 1876-77. Again, the increase at the same rate of duty would come to 1,30,147 gallons compared with the same period of 6 years. This correction in no way alters the deduction I have drawn with regard to the figures of consumption of Surat City, namely, that in spite of the increased duty of Rs. 2 per gallon; there has been a rapid growth rather than diminution of consumption.

D. E. W.

* The italics are mine throughout.

## BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

The merry cry of the hound has already been heard in Salsette, and a very pleasant galop has been enjoyed there of about twenty minutes, when we entered, for the first time this season, within the stone walls of Caleena Hill. Scent, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, has been most capricious, not to say bad, but those dewy mornings, may it is hoped, soon be upon us, when hounds, as a rule, are able to carry a good head, and give us a rattling good galop.

## THE HYDRABAD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Shewnath Rambux and another named Heralal were yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector C. Mora Rao, of the Bombay Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, on an extradition warrant, with stealing a large quantity of diamonds and other jewels from the Begum's Palace at Hyderabad.

Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, who appeared on behalf of the accused, submitted to his worship that some enquiry ought to be made before he handed the accused over to the Hyderabad authorities.

The magistrate said he regretted that the case had now passed out of his jurisdiction. He had that morning received the warrant from the Resident at Hyderabad, and he was glad to say that by the recent treaty with the Nizam it was not necessary to make out a *prima facie* case before sending the accused persons away.

Mr. Buckland said that as regards the property found in the possession of his client he was prepared to show that it was not stolen, but had been in his shop in Bombay for some months, and he therefore requested that the articles found by the police should not be sent on to Hyderabad, as none of the property had been identified. The magistrate said that the property would be identified at Hyderabad, and it would be for the court there to make the order for its disposal. But he would suggest that before such an order was made it would be expedient to consult the court that forwarded the property.

Mr. Buckland also drew the attention of his worship to the fact that the diamond mentioned in the information supplied to the police was said to be worth two lakhs, whereas the diamond found in his client's shop was only valued at Rs. 20,000.

The magistrate said that there were several diamonds stolen from the Nizam's Palace.

Mr. Buckland said as only one diamond had been recovered from his cleant he asked that the other jewellry found in his client's shop should not be sent to Hyderabad.

The magistrate said that it was sufficient if the Police had a reasonable suspicion that the other property was stolen for them to send it away, and as in this case they thought so, he had no alternative but to make the order.

The two accused were thereupon handed over to the Hyderabad Police Officials to be conveyed to Hyderabad.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The following movements of medical officers have been ordered by the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, Madras :—Surgeon-Major F. A. Davy, M.D., from on arrival from England to be Senior Medical officer of Station Hospital Rangoon; Surgeon S. A. Crick, M.D., from on arrival from England to do general duty, Burma Division; Surgeon F. H. M. Burton, M.D., from on arrival from England to do general duty, Belgaum and Ceded Districts; Surgeon A. S. H. Dixon, from on arrival from England to do general duty, Eastern District; Surgeon A. H. Jacob, on arrival from England, to report himself to the Deputy Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, Eastern District, for duty; and Surgeon-Major M. Robinson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Army Medical Department, to the medical charge of the 29th Regiment N.I., *vice* Surgeon J. C. Marsden.

The names of the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Volunteer medals for the seasons 1886-87 have been published in General Orders :—

Colour-Sergeant W. G. Langhorne, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, takes the Presidency medal with a score of 69 points, winning on the tie from Captain Tichner, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps; Corporal W. Baker, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, takes the Bengal medal with a score of 68 points; Volunteer J. Murphy, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, takes the medal for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with 67 points; the Burma and Assam medal falls to Captain D. Ferguson, Surma Valley Light Horse, with 63 points; (Volunteer S. C. Aldrige, South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps, Volunteer A. H. Prime, Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Captain L. Molosch, Moulmein Volunteer Artillery, who made better scores than Captain Ferguson, having been disqualified in consequence of the Committee detailed to supervise the firing not having been constituted in accordance with the regulations); hence Lance Sergeant Marks, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, takes the medal for the Central Provinces with 66 points; and Captain R. Tickner, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Punjab medal with 69 points. Volunteer T. Skilling, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, made the best score for the Presidency medal, viz., 72 points, but was disqualified owing to the instructions contained in Rule V., para. 405, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX, not having been complied with. The Commander-in-Chief reminds Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps that the rules laid down for the competition must, for obvious reasons, be most strictly followed, otherwise the scores cannot be accepted, and points out that although, generally, there should be no difficulty in complying with the conditions laid down, in cases where the constitution of a Corps will not allow of the Committee being composed as directed in the regulations, it is open to them to refer the matter to the Adjutant-General in India, through the proper channel, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

## A CLUE TO THE BOMBAY MYSTERY.

Since the discovery of the dead body of the Mahomedan woman near the Elphinstone Road Station the detective police have been using every effort to unravel the mystery. From their enquiries it appears that two men of the Pattan caste recently came to Bombay, where one of them married a Mahomedan woman who has no relatives in Bombay, and had some property. This man has with him a daughter by his first wife about 10 years of age. He took up his residence in a house near Ismail Hubbibs Moosafferkhana near the Null bazaar. About four days ago this man with his friend and daughter left Bombay suddenly for Aden by a steamer without his wife, and it is believed that the woman had been murdered for her property, which consisted of jewellery &c., and the body was disposed of in the manner in which it was found. The clothes found on the body of the deceased appeared to be like those she was in the habit of wearing. Steps have been taken to procure the arrest of the two men. The detective police, are also on a fair track to the arrest of another man who has also left Bombay suddenly, and who is supposed to have been instrumental in conveying the box containing the corpse to the place where it was found. Further enquiry is in progress.

## THE END OF THE DHOBI.

Calcutta has recently started a steam laundry, *i.e.*, a laundry driven by steam power, from which grand results are expected. If, however, it is being worked by private enterprise, upon the lines of those started in Bombay, it is, we think, predestined to failure, and we propose to indicate the causes of failure, and the way in which success may reasonably be expected to be obtained.

During the last twenty years there have been two if not three such steam laundries in Bombay, which have one after another started *and failed*. The first was worked at two bungalows on the Parell Road, near the Elphinstone College and alongside the G. I. P. R. Flats. Here there were no arrangements for drainage and the dirty water stagnated in a large swamp, the smell from which was sickening. Another steam laundry was started by a nephew of the late Mr. Bapty, and having the benefit of his local experience and mechanical skill ought to have succeeded. A third was started by an American formerly connected with Tuder and Company's Ice business.

These failed for two reasons. (1.) Steam power in India as we will show later on being in such an industry more expensive than manual labour, when the washing is in the hands of private individuals, these parties had to charge more than is charged by dhobis, and, (2), owing to the difficulty of getting intelligent native supervision at cheap cost articles were frequently lost or sent to the wrong parties; with the result that customers came to the conclusion that the dhobis with all their faults were preferable. It was found that the steam power formed but a small proportion of the total cost, that owing to the number of lace and fancy goods sent, the labour in clear-starching, pulling, and other descriptions of necessary work, difficult to particularise, swallowed up all the profit. These factories were, we believe, for Europeans only, and that was probably one reason for their failure; speaking with exceptions, any business in Bombay, depending exclusively upon European support, must necessarily come to grief. These failures indicate the way to ensure success. We must not forget that the dhobis are not in Bombay an independent body of men, having places of their own where they can carry on their business, the principal washing place the Dhobi Wada at Mahaluxmi station, belongs to the Municipality, and that therefore in any possible reform, the initiative must come from the Municipality. We are sure that the Health Department, who have charge of and collect the rents from the Dhobis, must have made experiments from time to time to improve matters, and are in a position to give valuable information. We have already to thank the Municipality for the provision of Vehar water, improved chunam built washing pits and a large drying ground, still only in part completed. There is one matter for regret, that this drying ground has been reclaimed with town sweeping, and must contain the germs of disease.

We are able to suggest one simple and radical reform, the introduction of hand washing machines as a tentative measure, which, if found to be successful, should have pulleys fitted on for working by steam power.

These machines should be purchased and kept in order by the Municipality, their cost being recouped by a small monthy charge, say of Rs. 1 per month per set from each dhoby. These machines by Bradford and other makers are in universal use throughout England, every decent workman's family has its washing and mangling machine. These machines can be let at a cheap rent, because one set will probably do the work of three or more dhobis seriatim. There is a third appliance which can hardly be called a machine, and which is a beautiful application of the well known fact that hot water always rises to the surface. We understand it is largely in use in England. It is an ordinary copper-boiler, with an inside moveable cylinder and vertical pipe, so arranged that the boiling water, impelled by the latent steam developed in the bottom of the boiler by contact with the fire, rises gently up the pipe, and falls down in a slow continuous stream along the sides of the boiler and through suitable orifices in the bottom of the inside cylinder, thus causing a current which mechanically insinuates itself through the pores of the clothes, and eliminates the larger quatity of dirt, before the clothes need to be put into the washing machine. The patent for this must now be out, it could be made by any Indian coppersmith, he would only need one to work from as a pattern. For that matter the patents for all these machines expired long ago, and if they can be more cheaply made here, the Municipality with their extensive workshops should do it. If hereafter it should be found advisable to use steam power, one other machine, a "drier," should be added to the stock. This is a large horizontal wire cage cylindrical box, which is in daily use by all the Bombay Weaving Mills having a bleaching department. It is attached to the mill shafting by a belt with a fast and loose pulley. The wet clothes are shaken out and placed loosely inside. The box is whirled round at a rapid pace, the centrifugal force developed drives out the water, and the goods come out dry in a few minutes.

We have hitherto referred only to the Municipality. But there is one wealthy native firm in Bombay, Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co., the head of one division of the Bhattia Community, who are the owners of a large Dhobi Wada on the new Sankli Tank Road, near Byculla Bridge. This firm are the Agents of the Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay, of a similar Mill at Julgaum, and of the Madras United Mill in Madras. With their large experience and successful management of Spinning Mills, accustomed to all kinds of machines, they should be just the people to show a friendly rivalry with the Municipality, introduce as an experiment such hand machines as we have above indicated, and in due course by the experience gained, develope such improved machines as are suitable to the wants of the native population. This reform will be far reaching in its effects, steam power thus applied, let out at a nominal rent of three or four rupees per month extra to the dhobis themselves, in a building where hundreds of them are collected as a community, will be cheaper in its application than manual labour, clothes will be better washed, the dhobies, not being exploited by a company started for the purpose of taking all the profits out of their hands, but paying a nominal charge for having the laborious portion of the work done by steam power, should with a little persuasion and management take readily to the improvement, with the result that our linen will be clean and white as snow, and will last double as long as is now possible with the existing stone smashing method.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

### SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. S. C.

The following two candidates who presented themselves for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.S.C., are declared yesterday to have passed the examination :—Ramchandra Gopal Asteker and V. S. Sambasiva Iyer.

## THE MAHIM CHURCH DISPUTE.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was occupied yesterday in opening an inquiry into what is known as the Mahim case, in which the Vicar of the Church of St. Michael, in Upper Mahim, the Rev. Pedro Joao Manoel de S. Cruz Azavedo charged Mr. Manoel Francisco de Silva, the treasurer, and one of the trustees of the Church with criminal trespass and theft of certain account books belonging to the Church.

Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, defended Mr. De Silva.

The nature of the dispute appears to be as follows :—The Church of St. Michael and every thing appertaining to it are, so the prosecution allege, subjects to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganor. The affairs of the Church are entrusted to several of the parishioners, who form a board of trustees under the presidency of the Vicar of the Church. Mr. De Silva acted as treasurer on a salary of Rs. 15 a month. Owing to certain information which the Bishop received he dismissed the members of the committee and appointed other gentlemen in their places. Information of his action was sent on Thursday, the 17th instant, to the committee-men, and they were also informed that there would be a meeting in the parochial house on the following Sunday after Mass. A notification as to the change introduced was read in the Church on Sunday, the 20th, and after Mass the Vicar and his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun adjourned to the parochial house to attend the meeting, which, it was proposed, should consist of the new and old members of the trust, when the former gentlemen would be installed in office. Arrived at the parochial house it was found that the books which had to be given over in charge to the new committee were not there. Inquiries were made by the Vicar and he learnt that shortly before his arrival at the parochial house Mr. De Silva, accompanied by a dozen others, had entered the place and had removed the books of account, about twenty-four in number, and a tin-box which contained deeds and other papers relating to the affairs of the Church. The books contained entries relating to the Church and its affairs extending over the last hundred years. In his information the Vicar added that he was the only legal custodian of the books, deeds and papers, and the accused had no right to remove them without his permission, which had never been given.

His Worship informed the legal gentlemen in the case that as the books had been recovered by the police, he would record formal evidence on the point. The following evidence was then taken :—

Inspector Raymond, in charge of the Mahim District, said he visited St. Michael's Church and was present at the removal of certain books from the sacristy. A list was made out by Constable Moore who had accompanied him. The books were taken from a cupboard which was locked. The defendant opened the cupboard himself. There were two locks, and he had the keys of both of them. One book the accused brought from his house, but which it was witness could not swear; it was tied in a handkerchief.

Mr. Brown: Was the sacristy locked, and in whose custody was it?

Witness: It was closed, and one of the clerks of the chapel produced the key.

Mr. Brown: It was a priest who produced the key, I believe. He does not wish to dispute that, in fact he is anxious that every one should know about it.

Witness could not remember who opened the sacristy.

Mr. Owen objected to the remarks which had been made by Mr. Brown. The prosecution certainly accepted what the police could say; but Mr. Brown, Mr. Owen thought, should reserve what he had to say for the proper time.

His Worship remarked that he had desired to say something after the evidence had been recorded, but he would say it now, as he thought it was best. The Portugese interpreter who was to have attended that day was sick. His absence would necessitate an adjournment of the case. His Worship continued to say that squabbles of the kind before the Court were quite within the authority of the Church to decide and did not in any way benefit by being brought to Courts of Justice. He therefore suggested that if he was satisfied on the evidence as to where the books ought to be he would be prepared to hand them over to the party, who, he thought, ought to possess them. His Worship explained that he made these remarks because of the peculiar nature of case. He did not think it was possible to attach any criminality as in a case of theft, and therefore it was a matter which could easily be disposed of elsewhere than by spending many days and much money over it. If the defendant considered he had ecclesiastical rights, his Worship was of opinion he should seek to establish those rights elsewhere. The prosecutor, the Vicar of the Church, stated in his information that the committee and the treasurer had been dismissed by the Bishop and their dismissal proclaimed by the priest in the Church. If they were wrongfully dismissed they had their remedy elsewhere, but it would be better for them to let the Church authorities take possession of the books. They would do no good to themselves or to the Church of which they were members, by struggling to retain the books, and if they were good Catholics his Worship said they should give over the books to the priest of the Church to which the books belonged. If that course were adopted there would be an end to the matter. It was useless prolonging the squabble and increasing the animosity which already seemed to exist, and his Worship, foreseeing what the end of the case would be, suggested some mutual arrangement of the dispute.

Mr. Owen said his client had no desire whatever to take up the time of the Court by a dispute which could only be disposed of by a Civil Court. He therefore agreed to the suggestion of the Court, adding that if the books were returned to the place from whence they were taken the charge would not be pressed. But the question was where were the books at the time they were removed? If they were in the custody of the Vicar of the Church, his client, Mr. Owen thought the Court would pass or suggest any order which would direct the disposal of those books in any other way. It was most undesirable that Church matters should be discussed in a Police Court unless there were grave reasons for doing so, but Mr. Owen felt bound to say he believed that the prosecutor was amply justified in making the charge he did. The question was not who was the legal custodian of books, but where were they taken from at the time the offence was committed. The order in the case should be to allow the books to go back from whence they were taken and let the parties establish

as to the authority that appointed the fabricard (the treasurer) and the other trustees.

Mr. Owen replied he had that evidence.

Mr. Brown, was anxious that, the case should go on, as his client had been put to a great deal of expense and trouble, and was anxious that it should be decided at as early a day as was possible.

Mr. Owen was equally desirous the case should be heard at once, but as there was no one present who understood Portuguese, and as the Court found no one, there was no help for it but to adjourn.

The case was then fixed for hearing on Tuesday, 6th proximo.

## HOW THE SULTAN IS INTERVIEWED.

A "TRAVELLER," writing in the *Weekly Times* and *Echo*, describes as follows the manner in which the way to an interview with the Sultan must be paved :—

THE CHIEF EUNUCH MUST BE CONCILIATED.

The reports of the interview between Sir Charles Dilke and the Sultan which have reached England are so confused, and may convey such a very wrong impression, that I think it will be well to describe what an interview with the Sultan of Turkey really is like, and, as I have several times seen and talked with his Majesty, I will narrate simply how such interviews as these are really managed. Before anyone sees the Sultan of Turkey a great many preliminaries have to be adjusted. The Chief Eunuch, a black gentleman, who looks to get some profit financially out of every transaction which takes place at the Palace, has to be first of all consulted. Even the Grand Vizier himself could not arrange an interview for anyone with the Sultan without first speaking to the Chief Eunuch. If he did, the Eunuch would intrigue against him, and he would shortly have to resign office. But once the Eunuch is satisfied, the course is comparatively clear. Then there is another functionary to be made complacent—the Chamberlain of the Palace. He is a gentleman, as a rule, of small desires. If he can get a little present—a very insignificant backshish—he will be content; but he must have something. For the Eunuch, about £10 has been needed; he will not want more than £2, but it will have to be given him in the form of tobacco or snuff. The Eunuch takes his "honorarium" in gold, because with him, if presents all took the form of tobacco, he would soon have enough to stock a warehouse. There will still be a little present required for the lower-class Turk servant of the Palace, who comes to announce to you that the Sultan will receive you, or you may yet be stopped at the gates of the Palace. But when this minor matter has been arranged, all goes well.

WAITING FOR THE INTERVIEW.

You start on your visit in a nicely appointed carriage on the day and at the hour designated. You will be urged to be in time, as the "Sultan is very punctual;" and you will go, perhaps, in feverish haste to Yildiz Kiosk. But you need not do anything of the sort. You will have to wait at least an hour or two before his Majesty sees you, and during that time you will have plenty of means of learning how the Turk wastes time. Ushered into the Chamberlain's room, you will sit down on a cushion divan, and then be saluted by all the room. The Chamberlain will call to a servant, "Gel!" and on his coming will order cigarettes and coffee to be handed you, and while that is being brought you will see that all in the room are making remarks about you in a language that you probably do not understand. The room—if it be cold weather—is warmed by a samovar, which is a sort of circular flat tray on a stand, containing lighted charcoal, and the chances are that long before you leave the apartment to see the Sultan you will have a splitting headache. But, at the moment when you are summoned to the august presence, you will possibly forget all this; and as you tramp along the corridors behind the eunuch who shows you the way, you have plenty of time to get rid of your headache, for the ways to the Sultan's room are long and devious, and you have many a passage to thread before you enter into the presence of the Padishah.

USHERED INTO THE PRESENCE CHAMBER.

At last you pass over a series of steps, and arrive at the door of the presence-chamber. You are notified that here is the Sultan, and you prepare to do obeisance. The door opens into a large apartment, at one end of which, under a sort of archway, is a smaller room, in the centre of which, in a chair of European make, sits he Sultan of Turkey. He rises to meet you, and you now see that the Caliph is a man of about middle age, with a sad, thoughtful face—a dignified gentleman, of kindly mien. He shakes you by the hand, invites you to enter the smaller room, waves his hand to give you a seat, and in this way places you at your ease.

HOW THE SULTAN IS FLATTERED.

There is a Pasha waiting to interpret for you, and he, standing by, receives from you the remarks you make, and translates them to the Sultan, telling you what the Sultan says in reply. The Pasha is not quite certain to tell his Majesty exactly what you say; he will, in fact alter your phrases so as best to suit them to the Royal ear. Something in this fashion :—Pasha: "His Majesty says when will the English leave Egypt?" You: "I do not think they will evacuate the country for some time." Pasha (translating for the Sultan) : "He says, Oh, Father of the Faithful, that he hopes, please God, they will go very shortly." Or, Pasha: "His Majesty asks what is the opinion in England about Bulgaria." You: "that the Bulgarians should be allowed to choose their own Prince, and live peaceably." Pasha (translating for the Sultan) : "He hopes, your Majesty, in common with all Englishmen, that the Bulgarians will accept your Majesty's orders, and leave the choice of a Prince to you." So that, unless you understand Turkish, the interview, so far as you are concerned, is of very little value. You think you learn exactly what the Padishah thinks, and that you are conveying your opinions to him. Nothing of the sort. The Sultan hears just what the wily Pasha desires, and so do you, and the farce is kept up to the end of the visit. At last you rise to go. The Sultan has been told little or nothing that you really said; you have learnt nothing of the real mind of the Sultan. But that is immaterial. The Pasha has made you comfortable and pleased his master, and the Grand Turk and his subject are both very happy. But I thing I hear you ask whether this can be the case with so great a man as Sir Charles Dilke. It can, unless the Chief Dragoman of the Embassy go with him as interpreter to the Sultan, and then you will know what the Sultan says; though it is more than probable that even in that case the Dragoman will fail to translate for you your pungent remarks to the Sultan. The Dragoman is an Armenian, and he would not hurt the feelings of the Sultan for anything. Besides, it would be impolitic in him to do anything of the kind. He has to meet his Majesty again, and he, being an Oriental himself, knows that he must not say anything offensive to the Grand Turk. So he mellows your phrases and waters your most striking ideas, so as to make them palatable to the Padishah In this way he gives no offence—and, perhaps after all, does good, for you might blurt out something that was not useful, with the very best intentions. Not even Mr. Chamberlain would know how to suit his remarks to the exigencies to the Caliph of Islam.

## THE AMERICA CUP REGULATIONS.

A *Daily News* telegram, dated New York, October 30, says :—The new deed of gift adopted by the New York Yacht Club for the regulation of the American Cup races contains important changes some of which are regarded as likely to put an end to international races. The former deed required nine months' notice from the challenging party. The new requires ten. Under the old regulations in case of misunderstanding, the challenging boat, if of smaller dimensions, would receive the benefit of a time allowance according to the usual club scale, but under the revised regulations, in the event of failure to agree about the conditions, she would get no time allowance. It is this clause which has provoked adverse criticism. Many hoped the revised deed would contain a clause which would ensure the challenging boat of whatever dimensions within certain limits being met by a boat of the same size. There is nothing in the deed to prevent this being done by mutual arrangement, but there is nothing to compel it, and the club challenged can, if it choose meet a smaller boat with a 90-feet boat, and concede no time allowance, which would virtually make the contest a sure thing for the large boat. It is held by many that no Englishman would venture to send a yacht here under such conditions. Mr Charles Sweet, who has already given notice of challenge for the America Cup with a cutter of 69 or 70 feet long, said, when asked for his views on this point—"I must study the new deed closely before I can tell just what I shall do. Its terms are much more stringent than those of the old one. Certainly I shall not send a 70-feet cutter to compete for the Cup if she is to be met by a boat of larger class. In that event the result would be a foregone conclusion. I must positively be assured that she will be met by a boat of about the same size." "Would you challenge with a 90-feet cutter?" "No; I should not think of building a boat as large as that."

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known For bottle Rs. 1-4.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND INTERNATIONAL COPY-RIGHT.

THE November number of the *Nineteenth Century* opens with an article on International Copyright, by Mr. R. Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia its title being "An Olive Branch from America," propounding a scheme of Anglo-American copyright, A number of letters from eminent authorities are appended giving opinions (mostly favourable) to the project of an open literary royalty. Mr. Gladstone writes :—

There are three interests obviously and vitally involved in the question of an international copyright between England and the United States—a question which I take it for granted implies the establishment in each country of copyright by royalty, instead of copyright by monopoly, for the whole of its domestic literature and not only for foreign importations from the territory of the other contracting Power. And there is a fourth interest which is also concerned and which I cannot dismiss in silence. The literary question between England and the United States enters into the general relations of the two countries and tends within a limited but important sphere to a disagreeable friction, whereas if it were once adjusted it would give free motion to an agency of unmixed good and of immense effect in promoting their moral and social union. With respect to the three interests commonly taken into view, those of authors, publishers, and readers, I conceive the present system of copyright to be injurious to them all—to authors and publishers by restricting the amount of their operations, to readers by withholding, often for a long term of years, valuable additions to their stock of intellectual and moral sustenance. I do not deny that there are many difficulties of detail to be faced in the construction of a new and better method; nor do I pretend to be prepared with due modes of treatment for each and all of them. I am not satisfied of the necessity of tying down authors to a uniform percentage, irrespective of their standing and credit in the literary world, of the form and price of the intended edition, and especially of the character of the work, as, on the one hand, intended for the general public, or as, on the other hand, a professional or literary speciality. But it would much disappoint me unless the new system, framed upon careful consideration, were found to be one offering a greatly increased aggregate of advantage to publishers, and to authors as well as to the reading public. The case with which you have to deal may be shortly stated thus :—On one side there is a well founded sense of injustice; on the other side there is a not less strong conviction that an international system of copyright by monopoly would replace one injustice by another, and probably a greater one. The selfish opposition to change gathers, and will gather, strength from day to day. You are not then premature in your efforts to relieve the contending parties, now hopelessly butting at one another, by the suggestion of a possible and equitable solution.

## CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

A CASE has just (says the *Daily States*) been decided by Judge Snell in the Police Court, Washington, D.C., which should interest the admirers of the boycott. It seems that one Krause, a band leader, belonging with his musicians to the Washington Musical Assembly, was fined by the association, and refused to pay. The association used means to "bring him to his senses;" and to that end sent a committee of eight persons around to all the places where Krause and his band had engagements to play, and requested his employers to discharge him under threats of a secret power behind them, or to places where he was likely to obtain engagements and prevent his obtaining them. The boycott thus instituted helped rather than hindered the bandsman, who, however, turned the tables upon his persecutors by having them indicted for conspiracy. The eight men were found guilty of conspiracy, as charged, and were sentenced each to pay a fine of 25 dollars and costs, or in default to go to prison for thirty days. The Judge, in imposing sentence, drew special notice to the criminality of the intention, apart from its non-fulfilment. He said :—"If the committee made up of these defendants went to the patrons of Krause and told them that Krause was not in good standing in the community or elsewhere, or had been suspended by the Washington Musical Association as a 'scab,' and had 'scab' music, with the design to prejudice him in his business as a musician and secure his discharge when employed, and prevent his employment by others by such influences, and by offering pecuniary inducements to break contracts already made, or not to make future engagements with him in relation to his business; or, if they talked about a boycott, and 10,000 or 60,000 men back of them and hinted that the employment of Krause might be derogatory to business; if such talk was made with the purpose to create fear, arouse apprehension, and thus secure the discharge of Krause and his associates, or prevent his employment, whether the purpose was actually accomplished or not, the acts are unlawful acts within the meaning of the law, and make the participants guilty of conspiracy. The question here is not one of damages. If the purpose of the several acts was to prejudice the complainant in the estimation of the public to injure or ruin him, and, contrary to the design, it proved a good advertisement, and redounded to his profit, the criminality of the acts is not changed, for it is the propose of the conspirators in entering into a combination which is the controlling fact, and not in point of fact what they accomplish." The law against conspiracy, as it has been administered both in New York and Washington, promises soon to banish the "boycott" back to the shores whence it came as an exotic—and the sooner the better.

## CATHOLIC JURISDICTION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that you will kindly allow me to say a few words in reply to "Vindex," whose letter you published in your issue of the 25th instant. The *Anglo-Lusitano*, in its issue of the 17th instant, published an article dealing with a decree of the Holy See relating to certain questions affecting the jurisdictions of the Archbishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Damaun. The article was couched in the most courteous language, and was calculated only to explain the various points dealt with in the decree in question. Incidentally, the article went on to say that its writer was not quite satisfied with the translation of the decree published by Archbishop Porter; and since "Vindex" has chosen to make so much of the affair, permit me to tell your readers, what was not so bluntly said in the article in question, that in one place at least the translation published by Archbishop Porter was totally incorrect. The Latin text is as follows :—"*Utrum illis, qui domicilium in Diocesi Damaonensi amittunt et novum domicilium in Archidiocesi Bombayensi acquirunt liberum sit eligere jurisdictionen Episcopi Damaonensis in aliqua Ecclesia Exempta in Diocesi Bombayensi, ea ratione quia Goanista est, ut aiunt?*" Archbishop Porter's translation has rendered it thus: "Are those who lose their domicile in the Diocese of Damaon and acquire a new domicile in the Archdiocese of Bombay free to choose the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaon in some exempt church in the Archdiocese of Bombay on the ground that *they are* Goanese as they are called?"

Now, what has "Vindex" to say to all this? He does not even attempt to contest any of our opinions or to defend Archbishop Porter's translation. But, filled with holy indignation, he descends to personalities, and seeks to discredit the *Anglo-Lusitano* and its writers.

"Vindex" wishes to make out that laymen should not speak on ecclesiastical matters. Well, Sir, the *Anglo-Lusitano* is as good a Catholic as any Jesuit in the world, but I regret to say that it cannot accept the novel doctrine propounded by "Vindex." Laymen have as good a right as any one else to express their opinions on ecclesiastical matters, and especially to say what they understand by ecclesiastical decisions. Are not ecclesiastical decisions meant to be understood by laymen? And what is to prevent the layman from declaring what he understands by them? The question, be it remembered, is not about obeying ecclesiastical decisions, but simply about explaining what one understands them to mean. Further, the *Anglo-Lusitano* is neither a layman nor an ecclesiastic, but a public journal, and it will not be guided by Jesuit intolerance.

"Vindex" states that the *Anglo-Lusitano* copied Archbishop Porter's translation, but the proof of it is in his pocket. He found that our translation agreed in part with the Archbishop's, hence we copied from the latter's. Those who know what a translation—and that a literal, faithful translation—is, need not be told how such a similarity arises.

As to the last paragraph of the letter of "Vindex," I have only to say that the *Anglo-Lusitano* is indebted for nothing to any Jesuit or Propagandist. If there are "men who have got everything" (their existence also?) from the Jesuits, and still are ungrateful to the latter, the Jesuits can settle their accounts with them. If there are men who have turned out ungrateful to their Jesuit educators, it is, perhaps, a fault of their education. Was gratitude ever a virtue with the Jesuit? But suppose we owed anything at all to the Jesuits, would that alone be sufficient reason why we should approve everything that they do and say? We are not aware that we are bound to enslave our conscience to gratitude. If "Vindex" had had the courage to appear under his own name, we might be able to say if we owed him anything. In this part of his letter he might have been more explicit. He knows that he might have gone further and fared worse; but he is too wily for that.—I am, &c.,

EDITOR OF THE *ANGLO-LUSITANO*.

Nov. 27.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Horn Head, 1,558 tons, Captain M B Thompson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s.s. Bhownagar, from the same port, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. She had on board a general cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE B I S. N. Co..s steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s Challerton 2,540 tons, Captain F Free, brought to this port a cargo of timber, shipped by the B B Trading Co from Rangoon, which she left on the 18th instant; her Bombay agents being Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s.s. Knight of St John, 2,286 tons from Cardiff (Oct 29), consigned out here to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, under Captain J S Shiell, brought in a cargo of 4,154 tons of coals as per orders. She had Messrs. D H Jones and J Cartright, passengers on board.

THE Extra China Mails.—The P and O Co's steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under the command of Captain C Gadd from Hongkong (Nov 9), via Colombo, brought in extra mails from China and a general cargo. She had Mr Wilson, a cabin passenger, and two deck on board.

THE B I S NCo.'s, steamer Assyria, Captain C R Kendall, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi. She has the following passengers on board :—Mrs Kendall for Persian Gulf; Lieut C G Benton, Lieut F L Moore, Mr H Weldon, Mr J H Slight, Mr Nasarvanji Gowanji, Mrs Nasarvanji ,two sons and two daughters, Mrs Cope, and Mr G Dyson for Karachi and sixty-two deck for Gulf ports and Karachi.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Arabia | 2314 | J. Laird | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Verona | 1862 | F. Speck | D | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Inchgarvie | 1728 | M. T. Moss | E | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Bormida | 1492 | G. R. Dagnino | F | F. Bozzoni. |
| ,, C. Sinclair | 1911 | C E. Darley | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, D. Balduino | 3044 | G. Dodero | K | F. Bozzoni. |
| ,, China | 1394 | B. Fletcher | L | K. Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Eden Hall | 2333 | A. R. MacDougall | M | Edward Bates. |
| ,, St. Regulus | 2031 | Henry ,, | N | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Govino | 1454 | Brotherton | P | F. Muir & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Kashgar (s) | Gadd | China, Nov. 9. |
| | Challerton (s) | Free | Rangoon, Nov. 18. |
| | Bhownagar (s) | Nakoda | Bhownagar. |
| | Bogarry | Nakoda | Kullikary, Oct. 31. |
| | Lalpoora (s) | Jones | Calcutta, Nov. 3. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Horn Head (s) | Thompson | Calcutta. |

The steamer Assyria, Kendall, cleared last evening for the Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered yesterday :—
Steamer Govino, for Marseilles.
,, Inchgarvie, for Genoa.
,, Bhownagar. for Bhownagar.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 36 bales hemp, W, Canji and Co; 80 bales hemp, L Jairam; 1,000 cwts bone meal, W. Essa; 49 bales wool, G. Bhojraj; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts linseed, Gwen and Okell; 500 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,125 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 787 cwts myrabolums, N Lalji; 375 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 4 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 200 cwts mukai, Sanday and Co; 98 bales wool, D Hurjivan; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

Clan Sinclair (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 586 cwts myrabolums, H Govandji; 325 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldas; 1,042 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Verona (s), 264 cwts till seed, A Blascheck and Co; 20 cases bristles, &c, F L Battiboi; 220 cwts olibanum, D Khimji; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 225 cwts yarn, and 42 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, A Hassan; 142 cwts gum Arabic, K Visram; 160 olibanum, H Vardhar; 55 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 20 cwts cummin seed, A Blascheck and Co; 105 cwts gum Arabic, and 130 cwts ordilaweed, D Ramjee; 15 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 1 case bristle, F L Battlibai.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Regulus (s) 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 6,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, 4,002 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 450 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 900 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 330 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts linseed and 501 cwts poppy seed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Govino (s) 2,500 cwts castor seed, G Mottee and Co; 6,900 cwts wheat, 1,065 cwts poppyseed and 2,865 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,247 cwts Zanzibar copra, D P Batha and Co; 4,000 cwts mowra seed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 330 cwts Zanzibar copra, E Thawer; 230 cwts Zanzibar copra, S M Jaitha, 900 cwts poppy seed, 375 cwts mowra seed and 1,000 cwts wheat, C C Jasawalla; 2,500 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

Coromandel (s) 51 cwts groundnuts, Punnett and Co.

Arabia (s) 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir, and Co; cwts gum, J L Kersten.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino (s) 1,999 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Inchgarvie (s) 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Caderbhai; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 6,000 38 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros..

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Campbell, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Peshawer.
Lowis, Col, Bengal, Ordce Dept, on inspection duty.
Fuller, Capt and Fy Mr, Bombay, 2nd E Y Regt, from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 27.

Moore, Lt, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, in leave, from Cananore.
Twining, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Strange, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Nuthall, Captain, 24th Bo. I., on duty, from Mandalay.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Southey, 2nd Lt, Bo., Manchester Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Moore, Lt., Bengal, 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Loralai.
Nuthall, Capt, Bo, 24th B I, on duty, to Poona.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 29th November, 1887.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Executive Committee Rifle Association at Head-quarters this day, Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m. to set apart days for all Company Competitions during this season. Officers Commanding Companies or their representatives are requested to attend.

2. There will be a meeting of the Fielding Sub-Committee at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday next, 1st Dec., at Captain Soundy's office.

3. There will be Company drill for "F" Company at Head-Quarters at 8 p.m., on Thursday next, 1st Dec. Red uniform with arms. All members are requested to attend.

4. There will be drill for "D." Company on Thursday next, the 1st December, proximo, at 6-30 a.m. in front of the Telegraph Quarters, Esplanade. All members are requested to attend. Uniform, plain clothes with rifles, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

5. There will be musketry at 7 a.m., this day, Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the Riding School.

6. There will be drill for Recruits at 6-45 a. m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face. Plain clothes to be worn.

7. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday, next the 3rd December, at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. and Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

## THE DEFENCE OF EGYPT.

FOUR years ago we were on the point of reducing the garrison of Egypt, when the utterly unforeseen disaster to Hicks Pasha completely changed the situation. The circumstances are now in many respects different, but the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says the complete surprise which the realisation of a very obvious possibility then occasioned justifies a warning. Allowing for all exaggeration, a considerable force of dervishes is intrenching itself near Sarras. They have brought northwards their treasure-chest, and everything seems to point to a confident attack on Egypt. Wady Halfa is strongly fortified, and so is Assouan, and there is no reason to doubt that the Egyptians, who, with 50 Englishmen, form the sole force nearer than Cairo, are competent to repel an attack. But history repeats itself, and this time we should be prepared for the unforeseen. Even those who never joined in condemning the Egyptian troops as worthless may doubt the advisability of trusting to them as the sole line of defence. Moreover, the financial exigencies of the Egyptian Government have compelled it to draft many of the best Egyptian soldiers into the police force. Without taking an alarmist view it is advisable at least to consider what would be the result of the at all events not impossible event of a first victory by the dervishes. Such a force, with the prestige of such a victory, could descend the Nile, devastating the country, with incredible celerity. Not a single British soldier could be spared from the Delta to oppose them. At Cairo they might undoubtedly be successfully checked but the cost to England and Egypt would exceed that of all recent economies, including the reduction of the garrison. There exists no reason to anticipate this result as probable, but it is right that it should be recognised that we are playing for high stakes with one card, and that not a very strong one.

## A PETROLEUM GAS-CANDLE.

A SAFE and ingenious candle-lamp, burning the gas of petroleum, has (says the *Times*) been invented by Mr. Chandor, whose name is associated with the early history of the American petroleum industry. The lamp has the form of a bed-room candlestick, the oil being contained in the bottom portion, and being supplied to a small central reservoir, in which the wick lies. Air is admitted into the main receiver through a pin-hole, and follows up the consumption of the oil. The wick passes up a central tube and is ignited at the top. A special burner, having externally the appearance of a candle, is then put over the wick, and smoke at once issues from the top of it, and on a lighted match being applied the smoke is ignited and produces the illuminating flame. A glass chimney encloses the whole. There are thus two flames in this gas-candle, the small lower one producing the gas and the large upper one consuming it and giving the light. There are arrangements for the proper supply of air to the burner, and for preventing any accumulation of gas in the reservoir, thus rendering the lamp perfectly safe in this respect. The charge of petroleum is 4 oz., and this lasts eight hours, the light given being equal to 1 2-3 candle, at a stated cost of a farthing for the eight hours, taking petroleum at 8d. per gallon and assuming the gallon to weigh 8 lb.

## A NARROW ESCAPE OF A CIRCUS RIDER.

*Daily Telegraph* telegram from Paris says :—A rather serious accident has happened to a Mdlle. Marguerite Dudley, who has for some time been amusing the people who frequent the winter circus by her equestrian performances. She had just finished rehearsing, in preparation for the evening display, when the animal which she rode, a splendid Russian horse called Dvornik, made a tremendous bound in the arena, fell down, and then rose tottering only to fall dead on the saw-dust. The equestrienne tried to get out of the saddle, but her efforts were in vain, as were also those of the groom who ran to her assistance. She fell under the animal, but luckily only received a contusion on one of her arms. When carried to a chemist's she fainted, but after having taken restoratives she was able to go home in a cab. Had the horse fallen in the stables instead of on the saw-dust the rider might have been killed. According to the veterinary surgeon of the circus, the animal had suddenly succumbed to an attack of cerebral congestion.

## AN ANGEL'S FALL.

DR. DANFORD THOMAS has held an inquest at the South Hornsey Court on the body of Amelia Jane Southcott, aged 25 years, a spinster, residing with her father, a newspaper publisher, at Finsbury Park, London. On Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the young woman locked herself in. Her father returned at eight in the evening, and with an elder daughter, forced the room open. The deceased was not there, but the window was open. The family then proceeded to the garden, where they found her lying on the steps in her nightdress. Kate Southcott, a sister, said deceased believed that she was an angel, and would take witness to heaven with her. Mrs. Jane Southcott, the mother, said that when a girl deceased was severly burnt; this effected her at times. The jury found "That the woman died from injuries caused by casting herself from a window while suffering from religious mania."

AT the Pleaders Association held yesterday the letter from the High Court Judges and the proposal of the Bombay Bar to have the Legal Practitioner's Act in force in the Presidency were discussed, and it was resolved to ask the opinion of the Pleaders Association at Calcutta and Madras.

THE Calcutta Medical Society has the sympathy and approval of all intelligent sections of the community in its efforts to prevent the practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified practitioners. Even without the horrible cases of malpractice cited at more than one meeting of the Society, a little intelligence is sufficient to see that medicine is, after gunpowder, the last thing an ignorant person should meddle with. The object of this agitation, be it observed, is not to prevent nurses and attendants from carrying their ministrations within the province of medical practice. It is to prevent men without recognized credentials giving themselves out as doctors and taking fees for their treatment. That is on the face of it so criminal that a law to prohibit it ought to be passed as speedily as the limits of exact and prudent prohibition can be determined.

Is America ceasing to be American? asks the *Daily News*. In the magazines of the coming month we find this question gravely put by one American writer, while an affirmative answer is unconsciously supplied by another, who, for the purpose of a discussion on the state of the working classes, defines an American as a man who was born on the soil at least thirty-five years ago. If the title to be called an American be thus limited, then, considering that foreigners are entering the United States at a rate not short of a million a year, the Americans may soon be outnumbered. The prospect does not seem to please them. Too many of the foreigners are wanting in the sweet reasonableness which a pardonable national vanity ascribes to the American of the older settlements. To the population of foreign extraction is attributed seventy-five per cent. of the crime of New England. Nests of anarchy in the cities are described as being made up "almost exclusively of people who have come to that country with their brains full of senseless visions of prosperity without labour, and who in their disappointment have turned their wits against the institutions of the land, and, indeed, against the institutions of civilization." The social and economical sins of other countries are being visited on the American communities, who harbour them to the third and fourth generations.

BEFORE throwing off the cloak of Hamlet at Bristol the other evening, Mr. Wilson Barrett had an opportunity of lecturing the "gods" of the Princes' Theatre there upon their manners. The actor had been thrice called before the curtain, and had been offered a wreath which, unlike another Shakespearean character, he did not, "thrice refuse." But in proffering his thanks he gently chid his humbler patrons. Somebody had been calling out "sit down!" every now and then, and an actor "could not be expected to throw his heart into Hamlet" with cries going on that made him wonder whether he was himself being requested to sit down. There is a remarkable tendency on the part of the frequenters of galleries of theatres to constitute themselves the champions of order, and thereby to promote the utmost disorder. In London as Boxing Day approaches this peculiar humour of the gallery takes the form of cries of "Order!" sometimes interjected with comical effect, but too often irritating alike to the rest of the audience and to the actors. The noise, too, is apt to become alarming, and to lead to that greatest of dangers—panic.

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## FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

WONDERFULLY rich are the materials now used, and marvellous the trimmings of passementerie, galon, gold, silver, and beaded braids, feather edgings, and fur robings. There is much diversity, too, in the shape of the newest Winter garments, in the sleeves, more especially, that known as the Russian sleeve being, perhaps, the most generally adopted; though even with this there are several variations, some spreading in a bell shape below the elbows, and others being of the loose coat form. The Pilgrim sleeve is another favourite, and the long-winged sleeves, which threaten to become ridiculous if carried to an extreme. Watered velvets, moire plushes, brocades, *poult de soie faconne* (a thicker make than the ordinary *poult de soie*, and often brocaded), *drap de velours*, seal and *soutache* cloths are all used, as well as the plain cloths, camel's hair cloths, Cheviots, and thick soft tweeds, the colours most popular being the *vert bouteille*, moss, olive, myrtle, artichaud and prairie greens; the Pharaoh, castor, *loutre*, Vandyke, and chestnut browns; the Campagna and Phryne terra cottas, the Orient, slate, and lead greys; the Gobelin and Amaranth blues, and the tison and Palisandre reds. A very handsome mantle from a Paris house is in dark blue plush and brocaded silk; the plush is used for the back and fronts, enriched with a Russian design in gold and blue silk passementerie, which is so lavishly used that the material is only visible in the centre of the back and on the shoulders; the sleeves are of the silk, blue on a gold-coloured ground, the pattern being enhanced by the use of gold thread. The bordering of this mantle is of sable, the same fur being set high round the throat. Another is in Palisandre velvet, trimmed with antique watered silk of a somewhat lighter shade and beaver. This combination of materials is thus arranged: the mantle has the fronts, back, and full skirt of the velvet, the silk being used full as a plastron in front, and for the long hanging sleeves, the points of which reach nearly to the border of the cloak; fur is set round the neck and down the front in narrow bands outside the velvet fronts, the sleeves having their points expressed with velvet. Some of the styles are of course, more simple. A French model for a travelling cloak for this season is in soft thick brown cloth, the shade known as castor, and is cut redingote fashion; it has a straight cape reaching to the waist line, which is fitted into the back and slightly raised on the shoulders: the skirt is full behind, the fulness being drawn in between two large cloth-covered buttons, similar buttons ornament the fronts of the cape, which are folded back from the chest to show the plain fitting bodice of the redingote; the sleeves are fulled into bands at the wrist, and the turned-down collar shows the high bodice collar; no trimming of any sort is used, the mantle being almost severe in its simplicity; and in thoroughly good taste from this fact alone. A brown camel's hair with braided passementerie matching the cloth in tone, with the points of the sleeves and turned-down collar of plush, the garment being silk-lined or faced with silk, is a useful description of cloak. It was said that fur would not be as much used this Winter as last, but so far the signs of any decrease in its employment are not apparent; for though cloaks and jackets, excepting those made of sealskin, are not entirely composed of fur the robings are wide, and shaped collarettes and long pelerines are very generally worn when the jackets are not fur trimmed. The furs chiefly used for additional wraps are sable, musquash, or imitation sable, beaver and brown bear, mouflon or Llama, blue fox and black fox, also the new black and white fur bullbon, which has rather a curious appearance.

Bonnets and hats generally match or correspond with the all-covering mantle, the materials used for them being plain or watered velvets, plush and plain cloths, the crowns of the former kind being enriched by beaded or embroidered designs. The shapes are close fiting at the sides and raised in front, the sloping crowns giving the effect of length. Some have sealskin crowns and velvet brims, others jetted crowns. One sealskin model has a border of astrachan, the two furs blending admirably. The cloth bonnets, with folds of crepe round the face are very becoming, they are made to match any coloured cloth, the strings are also of cloth, and tied beneath the chin. Wide ribbons will be much used for bonnet strings, the striped and checked ribbons being mostly employed, the so-called chameleon ribbons, which without being shot have all the effect of a shot silk, are very fashionable. In French hats the most worn are the Du Barry, Liqueur, Providence, D'Estrees, Montpensier, Muletier, and Fonellon, this last in black velvet and black lace, the bows of lace and velvet secured with jet pins of quite a novel shape; the large panache is of black ostrich feathers. The Muletier has both brim and crown of velvet, the former large in front and small behind, a cluster of ostrich plumes being arranged on the top of the crown at the back and falling over the upturned brim on the left side. These are all large hats of the kind known as "picture," and worn for grand occasions with suitable toilettes. Smaller hats rule for ordinary walking purposes, these being chiefly variations of the toque shape, but larger than those worn last year. The Russian toque of velvet and fur is a favourite, so is the Zamoijska in velvet and plush and the Chasseur in velvet and watered silk. The biret-shaped hat is still fashionable in a somewhat modified form. As a rule, the high hats are narrow-brimmed, and those of a low shape broad-brimmed.—*Standard*.

## *MESALLIANCES.*

IT a certain sense unequal marriages have always been looked upon in this country with a good deal of toleration. Nothing approaching to a system of castes has ever been admitted among our social institutions. At all periods the Peerage has been freely and often indiscriminately recruited from the people, and over and above the political privileges which its members enjoy there is no legal distinction which divides them into a separate order from the rest of the community. We have never had a *noblesse*, in the Continental meaning of the word, and the notion of disparagement by marriage is so far foreign to our insular imagination that we are compelled to borrow a foreign term for the purpose of describing it without a circumlocution. The doctrine of "*ebenburtigkeit*" and its consequences, in morganatic or left-handed marriages, has at no time commended acceptance among us, and the only attempt which has been made to impose restrictions on the matrimonial engagements of any subjects of the British Crown, other than such as are comprised in the "tables of prohibited degrees," are those which are provided by the Royal Marriage Act. It affords striking evidence of the sagacity with which our revered Sovereign recognises and conforms to the spirit of the age that even those have been enforced of late years with the utmost moderation and liberality. It has been the gracious pleasure of the Queen that at least three marriages, which in the contemplation of Teutonic etiquette are decidely *mesalliances*, should take place within the limits of the Royal Family; and it is perhaps not too much to say that the enlightened example which her Majesty has placed before her liege has by no means been thrown away upon them

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| Do. 2nd sort, each | 0 4 0 |
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| Heart, each | 0 1 6 |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | 0 1 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb | 0 2 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, do. | 0 1 9 |
| Oxtail, each | 0 3 0 |
| Sirloir per lb. | 0 3 6 |
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| Saddle, per lb. | 0 4 0 | 0 2 9 |
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| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 3 0 | 0 2 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, each | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 |
| Breast large | 0 3 0 | 0 2 3 |
| Breast, small, each | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 |
| Head, each | 0 3 0 | ... |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Suet, per lb. | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 |

| **SUGAR—** | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, 1st sort, per seer | 0 12 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 10 0 |
| Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer | 0 3 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 2 6 |
| Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. do. brown, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. Mauritius, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Tea, Hill, per lb. | 0 14 0 |
| Do. 1st sort, per lb. | 0 12 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 8 0 |
| Sago, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| **PICKLES, COUNTRY—** | |
| Mango, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Lime, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Mixed, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Papads, large, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. small, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Salt, 1st sort, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 0 10 |
| Do. pounded, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| **GRAIN—** | |
| Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra | 4 12 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 4 4 0 |
| Do. 3rd sort, per phurra | 3 12 0 |
| Gram, Jambooser, per phurra | 3 8 0 |
| Do Goghary per phura | 3 4 0 |
| Do. Ghautee, per phurra | 3 4 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 4 0 0 |
| Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra | 2 4 0 |
| Goreed Ghoghary | 3 6 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 5 4 0 |
| Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra | 3 6 0 |
| Bajree, Ghautee per phurra | 3 4 0 |
| Do Bhownuggur per phurra | 4 0 0 |
| Rice Jerasal 1st sort | 6 4 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort per phurra | 5 12 0 |
| Do. Common per phurra | 4 8 0 |
| Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra | 4 8 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra | 4 0 0 |
| Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra | 2 0 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort | 1 10 0 |
| Barley (new) | 2 4 0 |
| Do. (old) | 2 0 0 |
| Oats | 5 0 0 |
| Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo | 2 4 0 |
| **DRY FISH—** | |
| Pompret, white, lalarge per each | 0 1 0 |
| Do. small do. | 0 0 9 |
| Surmaye large per each | 0 12 0 |
| Do. small, per each | 0 5 0 |
| Dhomee, large, each | 0 0 9 |
| Bumlows, per dozen | 0 0 6 |
| Dongry fish, each | 0 1 6 |
| **FRUITS—** | |
| Pine Apples, large, each | 1 0 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 8 0 |
| Custard Apples, each | 0 1 0 |
| Pomeloes, large, each | 2 0 0 |
| Do. small, each | 1 0 0 |
| Guavas, large, per dozen | 0 6 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 2 0 |
| Orange, large, per dozen | 1 8 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 10 0 |
| Grapes, white, per seer | 0 8 0 |
| Plantains, large, red, per dozen | 0 6 0 |
| Do. small, red, per dozen | 0 4 0 |
| Do. large, yellow, per dozen | 0 3 0 |
| Do. small, yellow, per dozen | 0 2 0 |
| Limes sweet, per dozen | 1 4 0 |
| Do. sour, per dozen | 0 1 6 |
| Pomegranate Muscat, per doz. | 6 0 0 |
| Do. Bombay, per doz. | 0 12 0 |
| Pears, per doz | 0 6 0 |
| Grapes Cabool per box | 0 10 0 |
| Apples, Cashmere, per dozen | 2 0 0 |
| Flowers, mixed, per bunch | 0 1 6 |
| Mussumbees, per dozen | 1 0 0 |
| **FIREWOOD—** | |
| Coal, Europe, per ton | 17 0 0 |
| Charcoal, country, per maund | 0 9 0 |
| Babool, per candy | 6 0 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 3 6 |
| Kurrachee Babool, per candy | 5 8 0 |
| Do. do. per maund | 0 3 3 |
| Aine, per candy | 5 8 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 3 3 |
| Mixed, of different sorts, per candy | 4 12 0 |
| Do do. do. per maund | 0 2 9 |
| Kurmell, per candy | 5 0 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 3 0 |
| Khaire, per candy | 7 0 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 4 0 |
| **GHEE—** | |
| Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer | 0 5 6 |
| Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer | 0 4 6 |
| Vinegar, table, country, per bottle | 0 6 0 |
| Do. common, country, per bottle | 0 1 3 |
| Mowra spirit, per bottle | 0 12 0 |
| **VEGETABLES—** | |
| Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund | 3 12 0 |
| Do. large, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Do. small do. per maund | 2 8 0 |
| Do. do. do per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund | 1 4 0 |
| Do. do. do. per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Do. small, per maund | 0 14 0 |
| Do. do. seer | 0 0 5 |
| Yams, white, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Do. red, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Onions, per seer | 0 0 4 |
| Cabbages, small | 0 8 0 |
| Do. small per each | 0 0 0 |
| Turnips large, per dozen | 0 9 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 4 0 |
| Cauliflowers large, per each | 0 6 0 |
| Do. small, per each | 0 4 0 |
| Carrots, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Cellery, large, each | 0 1 6 |
| Lettuces, each | 0 1 0 |
| Beet, large, each | 0 1 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 0 9 |
| Radishes, white, per dozen | 0 1 3 |
| Tomatoes, per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Green Peas, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| French Beans | 0 1 9 |
| Knol Khol, per dozen | 0 10 0 |
| Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Brinjals, Bombay, per doz | 0 6 0 |
| Pumpkins, large, each | 0 7 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 6 0 |
| Artichoke, per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Parsley, per small bunch | 0 1 0 |
| Water Cresses, per small bunch | 0 0 3 |
| Roselles per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Cocoanuts, whole, per 100 | 4 8 0 |
| Do. shelled, per maund | 3 8 0 |
| Betelnut, per maund | 4 0 0 |
| Do. leaf, per 100 | 0 2 0 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per seer | 0 0 9 |

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A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 6 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power,
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

*In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the* BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has caused up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.
LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.
60,000 IN USE.

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

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Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER
To the Trade, and for Export.
*A Speciality for Hot Climates.*

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,
which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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FER BRAVAIS. THIS SPLENDID TONIC
HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.
The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
*Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.*
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.
PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).
To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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The descriptions [illegible] supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact too, from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in short, in good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitution. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting a strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on quality.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body is debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it darts health, strength, and spirits, in place of languor and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of inaptitude and incapacity for exertion. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, the large size contain sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the anguish of gone and the rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE W

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unequalled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of DR. DE ROOS' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' Medicines may be obtained of the following: TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADAN & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Peputaundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and AHMED, BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOMSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Gutta Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Gutta Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, owing to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

## D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

| | | per 100 | Rs. | | | | per 100 | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lord Dufferin | | 5 | 0 | 7. | Imperial | | 3 | 0 |
| 2. | Duke of Connaught | ,, | ,, | 4 | 0 | 8. Alpha | ,, | ,, | 2 | 8 |
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| 4. | Finos (Lady) | ,, | ,, | 3 | 0 | 10. Prince Boris | ,, | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| 5. | Bosphorus | ,, | ,, | 3 | 8 | 11. Victoria | ,, | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| 6. | Sir Fergusson (pressed) | ,, | ,, | 3 | 0 | 12. Sultan | ,, | ,, | 1 | 4 |

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extra Flowers, per lb. | Rs. | 12 | 0 | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. | Rs. | 6 | 0 |
| No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb. | ,, | 8 | 0 | No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb. | ,, | 4 | 0 |

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exquisita | per box of | 25 | Rs. | 6 | 0 | Zenobia (spotted) | per box of 100 | Rs. | 9 | 0 |
| El Re del Mondo | ,, | 50 | ,, | 11 | 0 | El Caliope | ,, | 50 | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Jose Vargas | ,, | 50 | ,, | 10 | 0 | La Selika | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| La Flor de Tobaccos | ,, | 50 | ,, | 8 | 0 | Romeo and Juliette | ,, | 50 | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Trabucos Alexandrie | ,, | 25 | ,, | 3 | 4 | La Flor de Java | ,, | 100 | ,, | 4 | 8 |
| Semiramis | ,, | 100 | ,, | 11 | 0 | La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1) | ,, | 100 | ,, | 4 | 8 |

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cocoanada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture | per lb. | Rs. | 3 | 0 | Cavendish | per lb. | Rs. | 1 | 8 |
| Medium | ,, | ,, | 2 | 8 | Virginia Bird's Eye | ,, | ,, | 3 | 0 |

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. Pipes, and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

## GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

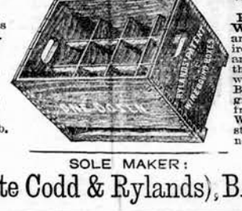
Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

| To hold | Valve Bott. | Acme Bott. | Codd's Bott. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 oz... | 22/ | 16 6 | 16/ |
| 7 ,, ... | 23/ | 17 6 | 17/ |
| 10 ,, ... | 24/ | 18 6 | 18/ |
| 12 ,, ... | 25/ | 19 6 | 19/ |
| 14 ,, ... | 25/ | 19 6 | 19/ |
| 16 ,, ... | 25/ | 20 6 | 20/ |

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

*Catalogues Free.*

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN — FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 — INVALIDS & THE AGED

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH. SOLD EVERYWHERE

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

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## BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

## S. & H. HARRIS'S

| | |
|---|---|
| HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM. | EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES. |
| SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof). | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS. |
| HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet. | POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS. |

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

## "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS,

FANCY HATS & BONNETS,

AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

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From a Newly-born Baby to a Child of 10 years old can be completely equipped.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

## W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER

OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

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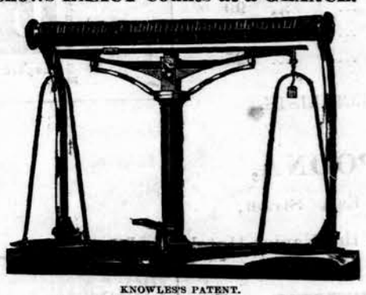

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